

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LII.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 18

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## BIRTHS.

On the 17th October, 1900, at 7, Chaoufoong Road, Shanghai, the wife of J. DALTON, I.M. Customs, of a son.

At 1, Peitaiho Lane, Shanghai, on the 18th October, 1900, the wife of G. DIEDREICH, of a son.

On the 18th October, 1900, at 10, Markham Road, Shanghai, the wife of R. LEMKE, of a daughter.

On the 20th October, 1900, at 53, Rifle Range Road, Shanghai, the wife of K. H. von LINDHOLM, of a daughter.

At 21, Quinsan Road, Shanghai, on the 20th October, 1900, the wife of GEORGE BUTLAND, of a son.

At 35, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, on the 22nd October, 1900, the wife of the Reverend EDWARD THOMPSON (of C.M.S., T'ai Chow), of a daughter.

At Rangoon, on the 23rd October, 1900, the wife of ARTHUR GAITSKELL, of a son.

At 5, Carter Road, Shanghai, on the 23rd October, 1900, the wife of T. WEDDELBURN OCILLY, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 29th October, by the Rev. F. T. Johnstone, M.A., FRANK HYATT YEATS, only son of Thomas YEATS, to BLANCHE MABEL TOLDEBRY LEE, second daughter of William Hans LEE. Ceylon papers please copy.

## DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the 26th October, in his 55th year, ANTONIO AUGUSTO DA CRUZ, of Macao.

At Hankow, on the 15th October, 1900, AGNES GERTRUDE, wife of Erskine T. PYM, I. M. Customs.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 16th October, 1900, LINA BREITAG, formerly Kramer, aged 25 years.

At the Civil Hospital, on the 31st October, NILS NIELSEN, late Chief Engineer C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiang Tung*, aged 34 years.

## ARRIVALS OF MAIIS.

The English mail of the 28th September arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Coromandel*, on the 28th October (30 days); the Canadian mail of

the 8th October arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 30th October (22 days); the German mail of the 1st October arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Stuttgart*, on the 2nd November (32 days); and the American mail of the 2nd October arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, on the 2nd November (31 days).

## EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Sir Claude MacDonald left Peking on Thursday, 25th October.

The Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting commenced on Thursday, and concludes to-day.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers returned to Hongkong from Peking by the *Salamis* yesterday morning.

On the 29th ult. it was reported from Shanghai that Russia was to evacuate Newchwang on Thursday (the 1st inst.)

The Russo-Chinese Bank is about to open its branches at Tsitsikar, Ninguta, and Kirin, as well as at Charbin.

It is announced that Prince Henry of Prussia has been appointed to the chief command of the first German Squadron, in succession to Vice-Admiral Hoffman.

A correspondent writing from Weihaiwei, says that everything is quiet there. There are numerous cases of enteric fever in hospital sent down from the front.

The representatives of the Powers at Peking have added the names of Prince Yi and Ying Nien, Vice-President of the Board of Works, to France's list of seven Chinese officials whose execution is necessary.

Hsu E., former President of the Board of Rites, a member of the Reform party and a friend of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, has been released from the prison into which he was thrown by the Empress Dowager in 1898.

The place of the 60 Welsh Fusiliers who were on guard at the Summer Palace, Peking, has, on the departure of the Fusiliers for their return here for the winter, been taken by the Australians. In addition, there are a few Italian and French soldiers stationed there.

Our London correspondent reports that Russia virtually accepts the principle of the "open door" and fully admits the necessity of upholding the integrity of China. He also states that France has replied that the Anglo-German Agreement is in accord with her expressed opinion.

The s.s. *Heting* has been chartered by the French Government to convey to Canton, it is reported, from Haiphong 60 French troops, 23 officers, and 30 horses. The steamer has started on her journey and she will call at Kwanchauwan on her way to pick up the 800 native troops already garrisoned there.

Yu Chang, whose removal from the Governorship of Honan to that of Hupeh created such consternation among the loyal Viceroys, is reported to be prevented by ill-health from taking up his post. In consequence Viceroy Chang Chih-tung becomes Acting Governor until the arrival of Yuan Tsu-yi, formerly the friendly Taotai of Hankow. The change is very welcome.

The *Universal Gazette* states that the newly appointed Viceroy of Szechuan, Wang Chih-chun, owes his promotion to the fact that he recently presented the Court with Tls. 300,000.

Ting Yung, Chihli Treasurer, has been arrested by the Allies on the charge of conspiring to retake Peking. Four Chinese officials at Paotingfu have been arrested by the Allies, who have formed a committee to decide on their punishment.

The chief engineer of the Manchurian Railway, M. Jugovich, reports that he will finish the line from Chita to Charbin this winter, going through Onon, Khailar, and Tsitsikar. The part of the line from Charbin to Port Arthur will be ready in the course of the autumn. The work will be under the direction of Colonel Koeller, who repaired the railway from Peking to Tientsin.

Japanese are great at statistics. Lieut. General Yamaguchi, the Commander of the Japanese troops in North China, has now reported on the ammunition expended by the Japanese troops in the attack on Peking, which, it seems, amounted on August 14th to 18,608 rifle shots, 115 revolver shots, and 3,534 shells. On August 15th, 25,415 rounds of ammunition were fired, and 7,733 rounds on the 16th.

A Russian paper announces that the Russian Government has decided to establish telegraphic communication between Omsk, the chief town in the Western Siberian province of Aknolinsk, and Vyernyi, the chief town of the province of Semiretchinsk in Asiatic Russia. From Vyernyi the telegraph is to be laid with all speed as far as Tashkent, the capital of Russian Turkestan, and thence to the Chinese frontier, which is distant nearly 300 miles in almost a due easterly direction. The Imperial authorities make no secret of the fact that the projected telegraph is to be devoted entirely to military purposes.

It was reported on the 28th ult. that Yu Hsien, the notorious anti-foreign Governor of Shansi had committed suicide to escape beheading. Later advices state that this took place on the 22nd ult., and further there is a Chinese report that the suicide was effected by swallowing gold leaf. Our Shanghai correspondent warns us against accepting too readily the reports of Kang-Yi's and Yu Hsien's suicide, it is possible that this is but a ruse to enable them to escape. Prince Tuan himself is rumoured to have shaved his head and fled to Mongolia to join the Lamas. Another suicide reported is that of Yen Mou, Tarter General at Moukden.

According to the Northern correspondent of the *Universal Gazette*, the Boxers who lately overran Peking and Chihli province were generally uniformed in either crimson or yellow turbans and coats, but that since the entrance of the Allied forces into Peking these red and yellow Boxers have disappeared altogether from the scene. When the Allied force, however, which lately started for Paotingfu from Peking had got half-way en route, it was opposed by a large force of disbanded soldiers who styled themselves "Black" Boxers or I Ho Chuan, from the black turbans they wore. It is stated that the fighting, while it lasted, was most severe, and that the "Black" Boxers were not dispersed and routed until they had lost nearly 900 men. The Allied losses were comparatively small.

## THE POSITION IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 1st November.)

The news telegraphed by our Shanghai correspondent relieves in no small degree the rather tense situation created by the appointment of **YU CHANG** to the Governorship of Hupeh. It is now announced that ill health prevents the Governor Elect from proceeding to take up his new post, and that the Viceroy, **CHANG CHIH-TUNG** becomes Acting Governor pending the arrival of **YUAN TSU-YI**, formerly Taotai of Hankow, who is known as being friendly to foreigners. The appointment of **YU CHANG** to be Governor of Hupeh had been regarded as a distinct menace to the peace of the Yangtze Valley, that official having made himself notorious by his anti-foreign proclivities. There was no reason for his removal from Honan, of which province he is Governor, and his transference was naturally regarded as an attempt to introduce discord in the central provinces, which have hitherto remained peaceful and free from Boxer agitation. A correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary, writing from Hankow on the 19th October, pointed out the serious troubles that might be expected to arise if **YU CHANG** were allowed to take up his new post. He says that this man, in his capacity of Governor of Honan, did all in his power to encourage the Boxer movement, and "the terrible sufferings of not a few helpless men, women, and children are to be ascribed to his diabolical hatred of foreigners." He goes on to add that, if there is a man among the unfriendly Governors into whose conduct strict inquiry ought to be made, surely that one is **YU CHANG**. He brackets this Governor with **YU HSIEN**, the savage Governor of Shansi, who has achieved such infamy for the ferocious cruelty with which he ordered and superintended massacres of missionaries and their converts.

According to this authority the ex-Governor of Hupeh, **YU YIN-LIN**, is a weak-minded, feeble old man, anti-foreign to the core, but powerless to do much mischief when opposed to the strong will of the Viceroy, **CHANG CHIH-TUNG**. **YU CHANG**, on the other hand, is, it seems, a force to be reckoned with, being a strong-minded, energetic official only too willing to forward schemes for suppression of the hated *fan-kwei*. It is possible his appointment to a high office, where he would have great opportunities for undermining the friendly Viceroy, was dictated by a desire on the part of the Government to see how it would be taken and whether it was practicable to treat the foreigners with contempt at this early stage of the negotiations. Our Shanghai contemporary lost no time in speaking out on this subject, and rightly urged that the Foreign Ministers should make the revocation of this appointment a test of the sincerity of Prince **CHING** and **LI HUNG-CHANG**. Whether the Ministers have taken the hint or not, we are not in a position to say; perhaps it has been seized by the two Chinese officials referred to, and, in the usual Chinese style, a pretext has been found for delaying the transfer of **YU CHANG** to his new field of operations. No doubt, the idea of making him Governor of Hupeh has been actually given up, but the plea of ill health has been advanced to save the **EMPEROR DOWAGER**'s face. The old lady can, theoretically, like the monarchs of old, who reigned by "right divine," do no wrong, so the appointment cannot be cancelled; it can only be rendered null on some sufficient pretext.

It would, of course, have been far more satisfactory if an Imperial Decree had been issued, simply cancelling the appointment,

but this is not the Chinese way. Still, it is a question, at the present moment, how far the Treaty Powers ought to go in the direction of "saving Chinese face." We are disposed to think that it is not the time to save the Chinese Government from humiliation. By its own base acts the Imperial Chinese Government have brought disaster and humiliation upon themselves, and they should be made to drink the cup to the dregs. Had they chosen, they could have stopped the absurd but terrible tragedy contrived by the Boxers, and they could certainly and more especially have abstained from taking a leading part in the fiendish torture and massacre of missionaries. They could also have protected the Legations, when besieged by howling mobs, partly composed of Imperial troops, raging for the blood of their inmates. No sentiment of consideration for the shrewish **EMPEROR DOWAGER** or her black-hearted abettor Prince **TUAN** should for a moment influence foreign action. On the contrary, every effort should be made to bring to justice the officials who are known to be guilty of the murder of foreigners. No statement that any of them have committed suicide should be accepted without the most convincing proof, for otherwise they would simply go into retirement for a season, until the demand for vengeance had blown over. **YU HSIEN** is reported to have sought this method of evading justice, but it is not the policy of the Treaty Powers to admit this as an alternative to surrender. They do not seek vengeance so much as the power to make the authors of the recent crimes personally responsible for them. It is only in this way that the mandarins can be reached. Rumour says that the Germans have shot all the mandarins at Paotingfu. This would be rough but sound justice. They might have stayed the slaughter, and they did not; they have been made to take the consequences. If such a sentence has been carried out, it will assuredly have more effect than half a dozen victories in the field, where the slain would consist of ignorant coolies. We sincerely hope it will be followed by the execution—not imprisonment—of Prince **TUAN** and the banishment of the **EMPEROR DOWAGER**. The pacification of China and the prevention of a recurrence of the recent troubles can best be promoted by the punishment and humiliation of those who created them; no amount of indemnity and no vicarious sacrifice of life can possibly have a tithe of the effect on the people that would be caused by the picture of a host of Boxers and their tools being brought to the block for participation in the murders and outrages. Fortunately for the future relations of Foreign Powers with China, it has been determined by the former that the punishment of the authors of the massacres shall precede any attempt to negotiate terms of peace. It will be time enough to consider those conditions after the first reckoning shall have been paid in full.

The *Peking & Tientsin Times* says:—We regret that several members of our community are down with typhoid of a more or less pronounced type, an evil which was of course anticipated, and has been marvellously escaped considering the altered conditions under which we live. Water is not the only source of infection, but it is no doubt a primary one, and the greatest care should be taken in this respect. Servants as a rule like using a distiller, as it saves trouble, and this method is so cheap, convenient and effective that we wonder it is not more universally adopted. The milk is also safer at this juncture, not because the fresh milk in itself may not be pure, but the utensils and bottles may be "cleaned" in the vilest water, and the mischief is done. Any fresh milk used should be well boiled.

## THE CHINA PRESS AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

(Daily Press, 29th October.)

It is an old tradition of the legal profession, that, having a hopelessly bad case to defend, an advocate's only recourse is to abuse the prosecutor's attorney. The practise is very well understood and acted on by those of the home papers who take their inspiration from the headquarters of the Inspectorate General in London. Whenever, then, the Court at Peking has been detected in some particularly unscrupulous political act, or has contravened in some particularly bare-faced manner its engagements with the British Empire, the Legation and the Inspectorate General put their heads together, and the result is a series of leading articles accusing the English Press in China. It is a matter of perfect indifference whether the charges are true or false; few people in England make a point of reading the China papers at first hand, but naturally look to the home Press to give them a collation of their opinions. They come from the end of Cable-land; and the news they contain is mostly reflected from Europe, and has, of course, appeared in detail weeks before. But if, from the necessities of the case, the China Press be from five to six weeks behind in its comments when touching on European politics, it has means of independent information on Chinese topics which reverse the position as far as these are concerned. It is in touch not only with the growing population of the open ports, but has correspondents all through the Empire. It has access to the native papers from day to day, and has the means of obtaining directly the opinions of the Chinese amongst whom it is published. It has thus far better means of feeling the pulse of native opinion than the official surrounded by coils of red-tape, and, as the event has shown, was able to give notice far in advance of the coming troubles. No one in China, we know, has better means of arriving at a knowledge of current events than the office of the Inspectorate General of Customs. The Inspector General is in daily communication with the highest of the governing Boards in the Capital, and in each open port, now some thirty in number and situated in practically every province of the Empire, he has his Commissioner, whose official rank is duly recognised, and who is also in daily communication with the highest Government officials of the locality. If, then, anywhere information in advance of the recent troubles, which have completely altered the aspect of affairs in China, were to be gained, it would have been from these officials of the Customs Department, whose special business it is to be informed on all subjects that concern the administration. Not one warning of coming events arrived at the ears of anyone belonging to this huge intelligence department, and its chief, Sir **ROBERT HART** himself, was kept in blissful ignorance of a movement foreseen and commented on by the China Press months in advance. As a fact, Sir **ROBERT HART**, who, we are gravely informed by these sneerers at the foreign Press in China, is our highest living authority on things Chinese, knew absolutely nothing of the position, and gave the strongest proof of this by being taken as much by surprise in Peking as the ministers themselves, on that eventful morning when the entire foreign community found itself caught in what was intended as a death-trap. It therefore ill becomes the organs of these much-confiding departments to throw unworthy reflections at the China Press, to which, we may add, the English speaking public is indebted for every item of

intelligence concerning the progress of events in the Far East; and which in addition, better informed than the intelligence departments of the various Governments concerned, gave timely warnings of what was in the air long in advance of actual danger. We do not desire to throw discredit on Sir ROBERT HART or his Service; it was doubtless part of the plot that they were to be lulled into unconsciousness, and we are quite prepared to testify to the effectiveness of the soporifics administered. There is generally a weak point in the most carefully laid plot, and in this instance the point forgotten was the foreign Press. Legations and services, including the Foreign Customs itself, were sent to sleep; but the Press was forgotten, and the Press saved the situation. It might have been otherwise, but so it was, and we may fairly claim the right of being heard. Had the China Press at any time gone into hysterics, or crossed the limits that separate wisdom from insanity, its advice might have been set aside as valueless. Even in this respect it can fairly challenge comparison with its would-be judges. In matters of fact it was scupulous to an extreme; and it is worthy of remark that the lying telegrams which were credulously published by the newspapers of England and America found no acceptance from the better part of the foreign Press in China, which preferred waiting for evidence of their truth to accepting what it judged, and as it turned out correctly, were lying tales deliberately invented to complicate a situation at the time sufficiently grave.

We have been led to make these remarks, not from any desire to exalt our own virtues or boast of our own amazing perspicacity, but that certain of the more fashionable papers have recently been making an attempt to decry the Press of China by attributing to it a policy, and accusing it of designs which it has assiduously set its face against. It has been accused of preaching a policy of revenge, and of seeking to bring about war. It has been exaggerating the differences between the Powers with the deliberate intention of increasing the political strain in Europe; and in China has been urging the most extreme and senseless movements. Were we disposed to take up the policy of our accusers, we could answer to all these with a *tu quoque*, for these things are not the suggestions of the China Press, but have one and all come to us from our half-informed contemporaries at home. We would, however, prefer pointing out what really the Press of China, for it is, we may say, unanimous on the subject, has put forward as the only policy worthy of ourselves, or likely to have lasting effects.

We have deprecated as far as possible war with China; and have seen in the massacres of the foreigner only the natural result of our own weak acceptance of the party of disorder, when two years ago we had it in our power by refusing to countenance, to prevent the movement spreading through the provinces. We have held that finding the provinces were desirous of preserving the Empire intact, we should have given them material help, and guaranteed the personal safety of those well disposed viceroys, whose destruction is one of the professed aims of the insurgent party. We have held that with possession of the Yangtze river we were committing an act of folly in permitting money, men and arms to be sent across it under the bows of our war vessels, to promote the cause of disorder in the North. We have shown the absurdity of the proposed movements of the ridiculously named "allied forces" after the capture of Peking. More, we have indicated

that our present course, by alienating every interest in turn, is in a fair way to bring on that very war which we profess to deprecate, and we have urged the despatch to China of the ablest administrator to be found.

All these things, in season and out of season, the China Press, with an unanimity that does it credit, has urged, but urged in vain, on a Government which bases its policy in China on the interested counsels of men like CHICHEN LO FENGLUH and Sir HALLIDAY MACARTNEY. This is the crime we have committed, and it is but natural that that section of the home Press which finds its inspiration in the like purlieus should be found to misrepresent the statements and advice of its contemporaries on the spot.

### THE HALT IN MISSIONARY WORK.

(*Daily Press*, 30th October.)

The name of Mrs. J. F. BISHOP is so well known throughout the East that it is needless to say that any words of hers on Eastern subjects must receive consideration. At the recent meeting of the Church Congress at Newcastle she read a paper on Church Missions in the Far East, dealing especially with China, Japan, and Corea. With the question in the two latter countries we are not now concerned; but it may be noted that Mrs. BISHOP attributes the failure of Christianity in Japan to the neglect of opportunities in 1878, when there was for various reasons a wide-spread interest in Christianity in Japan and a disposition to welcome all the teachers who could be sent. They were not sent, however, and now Agnosticism carried all before it. The growing manhood of the country, freed from the teaching of Confucius, and not having the teaching of CHRIST, was, indeed, a Yellow Peril, not only to England, but to the whole Far East. Dazzling as the progress of Japan had been, she was as much in need of the Gospel and Christian teaching as Central Africa was, and possibly more. We cannot look on the comparison with Central Africa as happy, but doubtless there is much for Japan to learn, as there is also for all other civilised nations. With regard to China, Mrs. BISHOP gave a concise account of the histories of the various missions, supported by figures, and proceeded to relate her own acquaintance with missionary work. She related how in the course of two years she had travelled 8,000 miles in inland China, and passed beyond its Western official frontier into the mountain region occupied by the tributary Mantze tribes—rigid Buddhists of the Lamaistic type—and in the course of these journeys visited 73 mission stations. In all, men and women leading pure and exemplary lives, were striving under enormous difficulties to make known the Gospel. And yet everywhere an increasing hostility to foreigners was apparent, for which she gives the reasons with which we are tolerably familiar now—aggressions by foreign Powers, disturbance of ancestral repose by the introduction of railways, overturning by the Christian propaganda of the long established social order. She admitted even (as we fear that Anglican and Protestant mission-promoters are only too ready to do) that certain of the missionaries, to wit the Roman Catholics, interfered too much in the non-religious concerns of their converts. In China's archaic and un-reformed Orientalism, Mr. BISHOP continued, the western leaven had fallen, for good or evil. Western civilisation, that strongly-mingled cup of blessing and cursing, had been offered to her, and she

rejected it. The Gospel had been offered to her in foreign dress, interwoven with Treaty obligations, and had brought not peace, but a sword. Events called a halt in missionary operations—a halt not to admit defeat, but to bring up overwhelming reinforcements. The plan of campaign might have to be revised. British Generals and soldiers had learned much in a year of war in South Africa. Were the armies of the Cross to learn and unlearn nothing by forty years' warfare in China? The word "retreat" was now on the lips of many; but the Church of Christ could not, dare not, retire from the blood-drenched battle-fields of the Far East.

Mrs. BISHOP would have done better had she said that the plan of campaign *must* be revised. Of this there can be no question, if we mean to profit at last by the lessons which we have had such abundant opportunities of learning. In the first place, of course, it must be recognised that the proselytising movement cannot stop. No force in the world can prevent those who feel it their duty to preach Christianity in China from going to preach it there. No western Government would attempt to hold back these enthusiasts, for even were it desirable it is acknowledged impossible. But certainly the power which is called on to protect and often to avenge the missionaries has a right, and, as must ultimately be admitted, a duty, to restrain their action when it becomes mischievous. Only those whose eyes are blinded by too much zeal can deny that the action of missionaries has often been very mischievous, and that not only in the case of one particular denomination. It would indeed be a marvel if this were not the case, considering the haphazard way in which many of the proselytising bodies obtain their agents for work out here. The halt which has been called in missionary enterprise in China can be made of the utmost service, and if the opportunity is not utilised by the various Christian bodies themselves the failure should not be passed over in silence. Good work cannot be done with bad instruments, and half-educated and wholly untrained men are not fitted for the most difficult mission field in the world. There is no room for doubt, however the fact has been glossed over, that much of the failure in Japan was due to the incompetence, coupled with the internal dissensions, of the would-be converters, which did not escape the notice of their intended converts. No more success can be gained in China except by a general improvement in the abilities of the missionaries for their work. We say "general improvement," for there is no doubt that many of those already engaged in spending their labours on the Chinese are admirably suited for the task. But many are not so suited, and their fellows suffer by the association. What is wanted is more of the skilled medical missionary and less of the mere enthusiast, and none at all of the combined missionary-trader, whom we would willingly think less common than we have reason to believe he is. With the improvement of the man missionary there should come, as we have urged before, but cannot urge too often, the disappearance of the woman missionary, at least throughout the interior in China. The large proportion of women killed in the recent massacres of missionaries is a terrible indictment of the heedlessness and selfishness of those who permitted or, worse, encouraged them to come defenceless among a people notorious for brutality when their passions are aroused. The case against bringing white women and children into such surroundings as they meet with in the interior of the Chinese Empire has been so

often and so ably put by all accurate observers that it is not necessary to restate it here. What little good may be done by the women missionaries is more than counterbalanced by the prejudices aroused (not so unnaturally, in view of the Oriental idea of woman's duties and conduct) and the terrible risks which are run. It is hard to conceive what excuse any man can have for dragging wife and children into an environment of which he knows, or should know, the perils and misery. Never in future, at any rate, can such conduct be condoned on the score of ignorance. The central bodies must look to it that such criminal folly shall be a thing of the past. By all means let a halt be called and reinforcements be sent. But let not the weak, the unsuitable, and the untrained be sent back to bring about a similar catastrophe to that of this year. The reinforcements must be trained, strong men, well knowing what they are going in for, and not willing to be made the instruments of aggressive governments at home, or to interfere in work beyond their sphere.

#### THE KWANGTUNG REVOLT.

(*Daily Press*, 31st October.)

As will be seen from the information published in another column, it is now anticipated that the rebellion in Kwangtung is not far from collapse, largely owing to the fact that arms and ammunition are running short and that the stringent prohibition of importation prevents the collection of a fresh supply. Were it not for the fact that the news comes from a source which commands respect we might not be inclined to treat it differently from the many contradictory reports which have come in during the last few weeks about events in the Two Kwang provinces. The spirit in which we receive the tidings of the rebel failure must depend to a great extent on the use which the Chinese Imperial forces make of their victory. While it is not to be denied that the state of affairs in the neighbourhood of our own Kowloon territory has recently been intolerable and that the continuance of such a state might lead to serious complications, it cannot be said that we can look with complacency on a complete success of the Government troops if it is to be followed by an extermination of the adherents of the rebel cause. Both sides during the struggle have accused their opponents of brutality, robbery, and murder, and the truth of the charges is hard to sift. But one thing seems certain that the rebels—"reformers", they style themselves—have shown a remarkable respect for missionaries and for westerners generally, and no complaint has been heard that they have done any damage to the persons or property of foreigners. It cannot be claimed that the hands of the Manchus, and other officials are all equally pure. The Canton authorities, it is true, have faithfully kept their pledges to the outer world, but the minor officials have undoubtedly in some instances connived at anti-Christian attacks. Indeed it would be impossible to withhold sympathy from the rebel cause, were it not that the fact that the villagers have been so often found fighting on the Imperialist side makes us disinclined to believe all that is claimed by the rebels for their good conduct. If what they claim is true, why do the country people not welcome them instead of fighting against them? Such action is certainly not inspired by love of the Manchus.

If it turns out to be beyond doubt that the rebel cause is doomed to fail, we shall have one duty very clearly before us and that is to use our influence to prevent a

repetition on a smaller scale of the atrocities perpetrated on the Taipings. It must be remembered that in the rebel ranks are some at least of the party which will one day reform China. Mixed up with very unfortunate associates, no doubt, there are still men whose ideas encourage us to hope that there is still a future for the Empire. They have chosen a bad time for their protest against the corruption of official China and a still worse method. But the propaganda of the leaders is sound and in justice we cannot calmly submit to see them wiped out. Rebels in arms against the authority of a "friendly" nation they may be, but, if they can prove their sincerity, they can appeal to the court of the civilised world for justice. If we submit to their extinction and then look to the re-imposition on the necks of the suffering Chinese people of the dynasty so long ago weighed in the balance and found wanting, we shall have a heavy crime to answer for. This we have done once before, when Western civilisation lent its aid to crush, or rather blot out, the Taipings and give a fresh lease of misrule to the Manchus. The results we now see clearly before us. Do we need to go through the educational process over again?

#### THE POSITION OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

(*Daily Press*, 27th October.)

On the 10th March, 1896, when discussing in our leading article the Bill for the reconstitution of the Sanitary Board up for first reading at the meeting of the Legislative Council that day, we made some remarks which it will not be out of place to reproduce now. We then said:—"There is only one opinion in the European community as to the necessity of bringing the colony into a thoroughly sanitary condition, and if to cope with an epidemic it were necessary for the saving of time to throw the people's furniture out of window every one would say throw it out by all means. But it is right and proper that the commonsense of the community should have some say in the matter and that it should not be left wholly in the hands of officials responsible to no one but themselves; officials who may be over-active or sluggish by fits and starts. The whole history of government in Hongkong is a history of conspicuous failure, the progress the colony has made having been achieved in spite of and not with the assistance of the administration. We throw no aspersions on the good intentions of the officials, but good intentions do not always bring forth good results." We went on to point out that the party which gave to England County Councils need not fear a violation of its political principles by joining the effort to secure for Hongkong some small share of the liberty enjoyed everywhere else under the British flag, namely the liberty to manage our own Municipal and Sanitary affairs. This was four years and a half ago, and now in October, 1900, we are in no better position. The Sanitary Board, it is true, strives with praiseworthy persistency to do useful work, but if it depended on the encouragement given by the Government for its inspiration it would have given up the task in disgust long ago. Dr. HARTIGAN put the case strongly (but not, we think, too strongly) on Thursday, when he said that many of the officials look on the Board as a nuisance, "which should be a Board only in name, should not have power to dismiss its most worthless coolies or turn on the most necessary water-tap, a Board to be played with or snubbed, as the humour takes

them, and occasionally, very occasionally, to be thrown a sop when such a gift neither hurts their own *amour propre* or is likely to be of any use." But if the Board is a nuisance from an official point of view, it is certainly a failure from the lay standpoint, and this failure is correctly ascribed by Dr. HARTIGAN to the fact that the official element is not with the Board. If the Board is a competent authority on sanitary matters its advice is valuable and should not be constantly put on one side, neglected, or deliberately rejected on one ground or another. The whole working of the system of sanitary control in the colony is thrown out by the dread inspired at home by the idea of "municipal control"—a curious bugbear to thrive in England. Why should a small measure of this be so fatal here, when such large doses are beneficial everywhere else under our flag? And can it be said that the officials have been in the past and now are "running" the colony so well that no change is called for? It is the residents who suffer from the effects of the official mistakes and shortcomings, but on no account apparently must they be allowed to have any real share in preventing similar mistakes in the future or making up for past shortcomings. We are to continue to do without sufficient or suitable public buildings, to continue to have hospitals, etc., erected on unhealthy or inappropriate spots, to struggle still with perfectly preventable ills and inconveniences; but the officials must be allowed to carry on everything as before—and the reason apparently is that the official mind, at home and abroad, has a professional bias against unofficial advice and assistance. And yet these officials, outside the walls of their offices, are probably staunch upholders of the value of representative institutions. While they continue to exemplify this pretty paradox, the community pays the cost, in more senses than one, and the nearest approach to a municipal institution in the island is reduced to a position little better at times than that of an academic debating society.

#### THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 26th October, 8.42 p.m.  
Sir Claude MacDonald left Peking yesterday (Thursday).

The Green family was found at Paotingfu by the allied troops, safe but in bad health.

An Imperial Decree announces that the Emperor is willing that the Court shall return to Peking if the Allies do not insist on impossible conditions.

An official despatch from Canton to Nanking reports the rapid extermination of the rebel movement in Kwangtung.

Kwei Chun joins the Grand Council. Nieh Chih-kwei has been appointed Governor of Anhwei, replacing Wang Chih-chun.

SHANGHAI, 28th October, 8.50 p.m.  
It is reported that Yu Hsien has committed suicide to escape beheading. Probably both Kang-yi and Yu Hsien are only officially "dead," the object being to persuade the Allies to forego demanding that they shall be beheaded.

If this ruse is successful, probably Prince Tuan's suicide will shortly be reported.

The Empress Dowager has sent Yu Chi-yuan to collect all possible monies from the Yangtze and Southern provincial treasuries and to organise a patriotic militia in the Yangtze Valley on the Boxer model.

SHANGHAI, 29th October, 8.7 p.m.

It is reported that Russia evacuates New-chwang on Thursday.

The Emperor has issued an edict addressed to Prince Ching, expressing his anxiety to punish all the guilty persons. He knows many culprits who have still not been denounced and he orders Prince Ching promptly and secretly to denounce all who are guilty.

SHANGHAI, 30th October, 8.8 p.m.

It is reported that ill-health prevents Yu Chang from going to take up his post as Governor of Hupeh.

The Viceroy becomes Acting Governor pending the arrival of Yuan Tsu-ji, formerly Taotai of Hankow, who was friendly to foreigners.

SHANGHAI, 30th October, 9.10 p.m.

The Allies have arrested Ting Yung, Treasurer of Chihli province. He is charged with conspiring to retake Peking.

Yen Mou, the Tartar General at Moukden, has committed suicide.

Hsu E, the reforming President of the Board of Rites and friend of the Emperor, who was imprisoned by the Empress Dowager's command in 1898, has now been released.

SHANGHAI, 31st October, 8 p.m.

The Chinese report that Prince Tuan has shaved his head and fled to Mongolia to join the Lamas.

Four Chinese officials having been arrested at Paotingfu, the Allies have formed a committee to decide on their punishment.

300 Boxers have been killed by the Allies in the vicinity of Paotingfu.

SHANGHAI, 1st November, 10.12 p.m.

A native despatch from Peking says that the Allies have demanded the production of Kang-ji's body and of Yu Hsien's head, as proofs of their deaths.

Thousands of disbanded Chinese soldiers are threatening Tsingkiangpu.

An Imperial Edict stopping the guilty princes' salaries has been revoked. Prince Chuang who was lately cashiered has now been summoned to Hsianfu.

Li Ching-fong, and not Sheng Taotai, has been summoned to Peking.

### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KWANTUNG REBELLION.

In our issue of the 30th ult. we published some "Particulars concerning the Southern Rebellion" furnished to us by a native correspondent. According to the latter, the rebels "are aiming at the overthrow of the Manchus and the regeneration of China under a Chinese ruler. . . . All the villages which have been visited by the rebels speak well of the just treatment received at their hands. . . . They neither pillage nor loot; and do not slaughter women and children or burn whole villages as reported of them." In fact, if our correspondent is to be believed, the rebels are an honourable body of men, whose conduct would be a credit to the most civilized and humane troops in the world.

There are, however, two sides to the question, and we have gathered from an authoritative source certain particulars which go to show that the rebels are not by a long way all that our native correspondent would have us believe they are.

We are given to understand that the rebellion in the Sun On and Kwai Shin districts was fomented by Sun Yat Sen and his party. The law-abiding population of the Kwangtung province having no sympathy with the movement, the organisers were forced to enlist in their cause the pirates, robbers, and miscellaneous

rowdies with which the Sun On and Kwai Shin districts abound. For years past the eastern and northern shores of Mirs Bay and various villages inland along that coast have been full of smugglers, who have spent their time in surreptitiously importing into China opium, arms, and other contraband. It is well known that the districts are also honey-combed with Triad Societies. It was, therefore, an easy matter to raise in these districts a number of men who were willing to join in the movement to set the Chinese authorities at defiance.

The movement commenced at Sha U Chung, a notorious nest of smugglers, and certain neighbouring villages. The organisers of the rebellion cleverly set out in a proclamation posted at Sha U Chung, which has already appeared in the press, that they would not interfere with the Chinese population or with foreigners—that their quarrel was only with the Mandarins. Their actions, however, have not been consistent with this propaganda.

The rising was begun by some 200 men from the villages of Sha U Chung, To Yeung, Pongshan, Ma Lan Tau, and Sam Chan Tin, led by prominent members of the Triad Society, some of whom have been banished from the colony of Hongkong. This gang, in order to raise funds in support of the movement and for their own purposes, organised a regular system of highway robbery on the road which leads from Sha U Chung to Sam-sui and which is very much frequented by traders and travellers. Their favourite spot for committing these robberies was at a point where the highroad branches from the Samsui road and leads to the market town of Pengshan. These robberies were evidently resorted to because the robbers did not wish to make themselves unpopular with the villagers, whom they refrained from despoiling. They seem to have thought that nobody would mind their relieving travellers of their belongings. Several murders were committed in the execution of these robberies. On one occasion a man was shot in order that he might be relieved of the miserable sum of 60 cents.

Things reached such a pass that the gentry in one large village offered rewards for the capture of the ruffians, and even placed armed men along the road for the protection of those passing along. The gang, having carried on their depredations with impunity for several weeks, gathered many other smugglers, pirates, and robbers to them, and when they thought they were strong enough to tackle higher game they removed to the village of Sam Chan Tin, where they formed a regular camp.

They then went in for the more lucrative business of blackmailing—extorting large sums of money from rich tradesmen. With the object of striking terror into the hearts of the community they marched a body of men across to Sha Wan, where they surrounded and surprised a handful of 80 Chinese "braves," whom they cut to pieces. After that success they demanded large sums from the pawnshops of Sam-chun and from the rich village of Panz Tin, on the borders of Tung-kun, but in both cases their demands were refused. They then moved north to Tung-kun, where they were more successful in extorting money. After that they had another success, ambushing a small body of Chinese troops at Fat Sz An.

They then proceeded further north, hoping to gain more adherents, and made their camp in the vicinity of Pok Mong Fa. By this time their numbers had swollen to about 3,000, but probably only half of that number were fighting men, the rest being mostly coolies who, being members of the Triad Society, thought themselves bound to join their brethren. It is believed that some 200 or 300 Triad Society members from Hongkong joined the rebels.

At Sam Kok Fu the rebels had another successful engagement with the Chinese troops, whom they cleverly attacked in detail before they could concentrate. It was, however, an unfortunate fight for them, for the villagers, tired of their presence joined with the troops, for doing which they were severely handled by the rebels. The treatment meted out by the rebels to the villagers of Sam Kok Fu roused the indignation of the general community, and the villagers of Sam To Chuk and Wong Sha Yeung turned out in large numbers and took up arms against the rebels. A bloody encounter

ensued, in which the villagers lost, it is said' over 1,000 of their number, many of the villages being also burned down by the rebels. A strong body of troops coming up, the rebels were finally defeated and dispersed.

From the above it would appear that this so-called rebellion has been carried out by a body of men who are nothing more nor less than mercenaries hired for the occasion or induced to defy the authorities by the machinations of the Triad Societies. It is averred that it is untrue to say that they are innocent of robbery and other crimes. The extortions the rebels have practised are nothing less than robbery. They have helped themselves to provisions—rice and pigs—in every town and village they have passed through. They are nothing but the lawless scum of the Sun On and the Kwai Shin districts gathered in a bunch and let loose to do as much mischief as possible.

### THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

#### LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

The British transport *City of Cambridge* arrived on the 26th ult. from Calcutta, which port she left on the 13th inst.

The hospital ship *Carthage* returned on the 26th ult. from Weihsienwei.

The German torpedo boat No. 91 came back on the 26th ult. from Shanghai.

The British transport *Duke of Portland* left for Taku.

The French *Descartes* arrived from Taku on the 26th ult.

The British transports *Nevada* and *Nerubudda* left on the 26th ult. for India.

The British transport *Nuddea* arrived on the 27th ult. from Taku.

The German cruiser *Gefion* arrived on the 27th ult. from Amoy.

The German torpedo-boat, No. 91, left on the 27th ult. for Canton, and the German transport *H. H. Meier* for Singapore.

The British transport *Ashmore* returned from Weihsienwei on the 29th ult.

The S.S. *Canton*, which arrived from London on the 29th ult., has on board 186 rank and file, four officers of the Royal Artillery and several officers of Hongkong-Singapore Royal Artillery and of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. These troops are the balance required to make up the strength of the Royal Artillery here. The *Canton* also brings 1,391 filled cartridges, weighing 87 tons, for the Hongkong Government.

H.M. gunboat *Lizard* arrived on the 30th ult. from Foochow.

H. M. torpedo boat *Otter* left on the 30th ult. for Taipo.

The British transport *Sumatra* left on the 30th ult. for Bombay, and the *Nowab* for Rangoon.

The British transports *Nowab* and *Sumatra* returned to Hongkong on the 29th ult. from Weihsienwei and Taku respectively.

The Russian steamer *Nagadan*, specially fitted up as a transport, arrived from Glasgow, and has proceeded to Vladivostok.

The British hospital ship *Gwalior* left on the 29th ult. for Taku.

The British hospital ship *Carthage* left on the 29th ult. evening for Bombay.

On the 29th ult. the British transport *Nowshera* left for Calcutta. On the 1st inst. the *Mombassa* left for Bombay.

### THE TROUBLE IN KWANTUNG.

#### THE REBELLION SUBSIDING.

27th October.

No confirmation of the reported battle between the rebels and villagers near Yeung Fu, appears to have come to hand, and there is some ground for believing that the report that 51 villages were destroyed is an exaggeration.

29th October.

It is reported that on the 23rd October the Chinese troops and a number of villages near Tau Chuk engaged a large body of rebels and after a stubborn fight put them to flight. About 600 rebels were killed. They have retreated further north.

30th October.

Further defeats of the rebels by the Imperial troops are reported, but no details appear to be forthcoming. A great many have been taken

prisoners, and it is to be presumed that they will be given short shrift by the authorities.

31st October.

Information has been received to the effect that on the 23rd the rebels were heavily defeated north of Sam To Chuk, about 400 being killed and 100 taken prisoners. A large number of villagers assisted the Imperial troops. The rebels retreated towards the Wing On District, north of Kwai Sing.

The city of Ho Un, which was captured by the rebels towards the end of August, has been recaptured by the Imperial troops, some 500 rebels being killed in the assault on the city.

The rebels in Kwai Sing have dispersed.

The party of rebels who made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Sha Tau Kok the other day are believed to be refugees from the dispersed main body. They have since gone northwards.

There is every reason to believe that the rebel movement will soon collapse, the fact that they are running short of arms and ammunition having a good deal to do with this.

The stringent measures taken by the Hongkong authorities to prevent the importation of arms and ammunition into China have apparently had a most beneficial effect.

#### THE KWANGTUNG REVOLT.

A native correspondent sends us the following:

##### PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The rebellion started near a place called Kai Chung (溪涌) in Sun On District (新安縣), the flag being raised on the 5th of October, and has now spread with wonderful rapidity to the districts of Pok Lo, Kwai Shin, Tamsui and Wei Chou, comprising the whole of the East River Section of Kwangtung Province.

##### AIMS OF THE REBELS.

The rebels are aiming at the overthrow of the Manchus, and the regeneration of China under a Chinese ruler. The leaders of the rebellion are unknown at present, but it is well known that the Government that they propose to establish will be enlightened and progressive and friendly to foreigners. The recent Proclamations and manifestoes explain their policy, and the total absence of complaints from missionaries and converts is proof of their good intentions. Considering what they have already accomplished without injuring missionaries, mission property, converts and villagers within their jurisdiction, they are deserving of the support of the civilized Powers. No civilized Power has any right to interfere with a nation fighting for its liberty and freedom, and good government.

##### BEHAVIOUR AND PROGRESS OF THE REBELS.

The rebels are subject to severe discipline, and the orders of the Generalissimo are strictly enforced. They appear to be guided by Western methods of warfare. All supplies commandeered from the villages are paid for, and complaints are few if any. Before leaving a village all debts are cleared. All the villages which have been visited by the rebels speak well of the just treatment received at their hands.

No pillaging or looting is permitted, and on the approach of a rebel column, messengers are sent ahead with proclamations and notices advising the villagers not to be afraid and assuring them of their good and patriotic intentions. Only when they meet with armed obstruction do they resort to arms in self defence.

They do not slaughter women and children or burn whole villages, as reported in the papers. These are the lying stories of the cowardly officials and the enemies of the rebels, who desire to bring about the interference of some foreign Power in order to save their heads and their hoarded wealth.

The alleged anti-foreign Si Yap proclamations are also the work of these base officials, who desire foreign interference, fearing a rising in these districts. The Si Yap people emigrate to America, make a little money and return, so is it possible for them to hate foreigners? What are their reasons for this sudden enmity? The majority of them are Westernised and many are Christians! Truly the schemes of these base and treacherous officials are damnable.

Up to date the rebels have fought over ten engagements, in every one of which they were victorious. I learn from good authority that the rebels have lost very few men, whereas the Imperialists have lost over 600. The rebels are now over 30,000 strong, with a detachment of cavalry composed of horses captured from the Imperialists. They are also well armed.

The report that 51 villages were burnt by the rebels at the Sam To Chuk fight is false. The women and children were not slaughtered as reported, but many were escorted to the rebel camp and protected by the order of the General in command. These were liberated after the fight.

It is true that some of the villagers were killed in the fight, as they assisted the Imperialists, who hid in the houses and fired from them. In attacking the Imperialists and villagers it is reported that the rebels used dynamite bombs, and these must have set alight the village grass heaps. The Imperialists forced the villagers to assist them, threatening to burn their villages if they refused. These poor villagers were forced to bear the brunt of the fight by the cowardly Imperialists.

This fight was subsequently reported as an Imperialist victory by H. E. Wu, the dead villagers being counted as so many hundred slain rebels! The officials always manage to manufacture victories out of defeats.

The Ping Tam rout was a ridiculous affair, the surprise being so complete that the Imperialist General just managed to escape with the loss of his hat and other "personal" belongings. His men were so terrified that they hid in ditches, quaking for their very lives.

The rebels cut off the queues of those who surrendered and turned them into transport coolies.

On one occasion the rebels captured about 40 village volunteers and after court-martialling and lecturing them they were liberated. These frightened villagers "kowtowed" a thousand times for this extraordinary show of magnanimity.

As soon as the rebels have firmly established their bases it is believed a Provisional Government will be declared, followed by the cutting of queues and the adoption of a special uniform. It is said that the officials will adopt the European style of dress.

##### BEHAVIOUR OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

As soon as the rebels got clear of Sun On, Admiral Ho Cheung Ching began his "magnificent" march. He burnt several villages to the ground, allowing his braves to pillage and loot and commit other savage excesses. This will be repeated in many other parts of the Province. The villagers of Sam Chow Tin, Ma Lan To, &c., were either dispersed or killed, and the places whereon these villages stood are now nothing but charred and blackened patches. The destruction is appalling.

Such is the treatment of villages whose inhabitants were obliged to "accommodate" the rebels through want of Government protection. Instead of pursuing the rebels this cowardly Admiral has retreated after having wreaked his vengeance on innocent villagers.

Hundreds of villagers are now homeless and in misery, and many have fled to Hongkong for safety. These complain bitterly of the outrageous behaviour of the savage Imperialist soldiers. Villagers from other districts are also complaining. No doubt the obliteration of these villages will be magnified into a great "Chinese" victory by the Imperialists and Admiral Ho, the "Valiant," will get his doubled-eyed peacock's feather.

The Imperialist soldiers afford no protection to the villagers, but murder, pillage, and loot whenever they get the chance.

With such soldiers as protectors, and such a rotten and corrupt Government, who can describe the miseries in store for our people? Truly men are forced to rebel.

#### THE PAOTINGFU EXPEDITION.

From the *Peking and Tientsin Times* it appears that the column which left Tientsin for Paottingfu on the 8th ult. consisted in full of the following:—French Force (Major Gen. Bailloud)—2 and 3 Battalions of Infantry, 1 Squadron Cavalry, Artillery, Pioneer Section; German-Italian Force, (Major Gen. von Kettler)—1 Infantry Regiment, 2 Battalions, 1 Field Troop, 1 Battery Artillery, 4 Guns, 1 Field Hospital, 1 Battalion Bersaglieri (less 1 Company), 1 Battery 6 Guns, 1 Pioneer Detach-

ment, British Force Brig. (Gen. Lorne Campbell)—1 Company Australian Naval Contingent with 2 Machine Guns 1-2 Naval Guns, 6 Comp. 20th Punjab Infantry, 4 Comp. Hongkong Regiment, 1 Comp. Madras Pioneers, 2 Squadron, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 1 Field Troop, 1st Bengal Lancers, B. Bat. R. H. A. 6 Guns, 4 No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners.

According to French reports, says the *P. & T. Times* of the 20th inst., a battalion of Zouaves, with two guns, and a squadron of Cavalry left Tientsin on the 8th, and reached Paottingfu on the 13th, meeting with no opposition en route, and found a flag of truce on the city walls. The French state they also took the railway station.

The Peking correspondent of the same journal writes on the 12th inst.:—

A combined movable column, under the command of Lieut. General Sir A. Gascoole, A.D.C., K.C.B., left Peking this morning to operate in the direction of Paottingfu. The following British troops are taking part in the movement under the immediate command of Major-General Richardson, C.B., C.I.E., who has appointed his own staff. Lieut.-Col. Ramsay 24th P.I. commands the Infantry.

No. 12 Battery, R. F. A.—4 guns, 16th Bengal Cavalry—4 squadrons, 1st Sikhs—200 rifles, 24th P.I.—200 rifles, 26th Bombay Inty.—100 rifles, 7th Rajputs—100 rifles, Detachment Mounted Sappers, Half Company, No. 3 Company "Q.D." Madras S. & M. under Capt. Tullock, R.E., one Field Hospital, to be detailed by P.M.O.

The 7th Rajputs were debarred from taking part in the expedition owing to the non-arrival of their warm winter clothing, their place in the column being taken by additional men from the 26th Beluchistan Regiment.

The following Staff is accompanying Lieut-General Gascoole:—Capt. Pell, A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. O. Sullivan, A.A.G., Capt. Norio, D.A.Q.M.G.I., Capt. Rigby, Supt. Army Signalling, Capt. Selwyn, Special Service Officer, Mr. Gattrell, Chinese Interpreter, Mr. Jameson, Consular Service.

A small survey party under Major Renny-Tailyour, R.E., also accompanies the Force. The Commissariat Transport Department carry 3 weeks' supplies with 3 days' grain for horses and mules.

Captain Douglas is responsible for all transport arrangements in addition to commanding his own Transport Corps.

The above-mentioned troops concentrated and encamped at the Temple of Heaven on Thursday afternoon under the order of Major-General Richardson, and marched out this morning via Liu-kou-chao.

#### TROOPS AT HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Residents in Hongkong and Kowloon will no doubt be interested to know what troops, European and Native (Indian), are now stationed in our midst. The following list gives the Regiments, Hospital Sections, etc., and also the names of the officers of the three New Indian Native Regiments:—

##### REGIMENTS.

EUROPEAN.—Royal Artillery (garrison, 3 companies); detachment Royal Engineers; 2nd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; detachment Royal Army Medical Corps; Army Service Corps; Army Pay Corps.

NATIVE.—Hongkong and Singapore Batt. Royal Artillery; 3rd Madras Light Infantry; 5th Infantry (Hyderabad contingent); 22nd Bombay Infantry; dépôt of Hongkong Regiment.

Now attached for duty at Station—B Section, No. 16 British Field Hospital; B & C Sections, 47th Native Field Hospital; C & D Sections, 62nd Native Field Hospital; A & B Sections, 38th Native Field Hospital; No. 2 Native General Hospital, Base Medical Store Dépôt, and minor details.

Field Controller, Staff, and Office Establishment, Remount Dépôt, Army Veterinary Establishment, Commissariat Base Dépôt, Field Post Office.

##### OFFICERS.

3RD MADEAS LIGHT INFANTRY.—Lieut.-Col. Teversham, D.S.O.; Major Tuite; Cap-

tains Lilly, Harris, and Ainsley; Lieutenants Taylor, Harding, Sharp, Lumb, O'Reilly, and Nicholson.

5TH INFANTRY HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Lieut.-Col. Welchman; Major Whittall; Captains Audain, Chalmers, and Renton; Lieutenants Tregear, Pope, Cotton, Hobson, Luxmore, Palmer, and Burton.

22ND BOMBAY INFANTRY.—Lieut.-Col. Bailie; Major Kettlewell; Captains Haterell, Knatchbull, and Nurse; Lieutenants Casserly, Melville, Labertouche, Krickenbeck, Hutchinson, Rudkin, and Baker. Attached for duty—Lieutenants Hitchins and Burke.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

The Volunteer Camp at Kowloon broke up at half-past eight on Monday morning. The Corps has been favoured with beautiful weather during the whole of the ten days' training and the camp may be said to have been a most successful one.

On Saturday afternoon 27th ult., the different units were conveyed to Laichikok where shooting at floating targets was engaged in. The Field Battery had six guns out and prizes of silver spoons were offered for the best gun crew. The winning crew were Corporal Lamert, Bombadier Craddock, Gunners Herbst, Kennett, Watson, Ellis, Sutton, Dean, and Baker (No. 1 sub-division, Sergeant Purcell).

In the evening an impromptu concert took place, and a number of guests were present.

At half-past nine a.m. on the 28th ult. the Corps fell in for Church Parade. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria was the preacher. At the conclusion of the service a collection was taken in aid of the widow of the late Sergeant Jenner. Subsequently the men were marched to the Parade ground attached to Whitfield Barracks, and here each company was inspected by H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, C. M. G., and put through fire discipline by their officers.

Subsequently the men were formed up, and His Excellency addressed a few words to the men. He said he had not come there to make an official inspection in any way. He had merely come to see what the result of the week's camp had been. He thought the highest kindness he could do them would be to point out various things which he would expect to see improved upon at his inspection. When he came to Hongkong at first he told them that unless they took their work seriously it would be better for them to cease to exist. They had certainly met him more than half-way. They had taken themselves seriously. He looked upon them now as an integral part of the defence of Hongkong. Therefore the highest compliment he could pay them was to treat them as he would any other part of the garrison. He should expect a higher standard of efficiency from them at the next inspection than he did at the last inspection. He was perfectly certain they would all do their best to come up to it. Taking each unit separately he might say that with regard to the Field Battery he noticed on Saturday and he noticed it again that morning, a slight want of smartness in the movements. It was important that they should have a good instructor, and if they asked him he would give them the best instructor he could. With regard to the Machine Gun Companies, Captain Saunders's Company ("A" Company) was superior to the others, and the reason was that they had been longer at the work. He hoped great things in the future from them, particularly from No. 3 ("C" Company), which was good. There was a difference between that and "A" Company, but it was only a difference in experience. With regard to the Engineers, they were the most useful part of the Volunteers to him, but they must learn to handle their arms a little better. With regard to the Infantry, he would expect a good deal from them. They must learn to handle their arms better. Again he said that they wanted the best instructor they could get, and if they asked for it they should have it. His Excellency concluded by expressing his pleasure at being present.

Later on His Excellency inspected the tents. Prizes in the shape of silver spoons were offered for the best ordered tent. The highest number

of points was gained by the Band tent and one connected with the Field Battery, and occupied by Corporal Lamert, Bombadier Craddock, Gunners Herbst, Kennett, Watson, Sutton, Bain, and Baird.

In the afternoon a programme of sports was gone through on the Parade Ground in Robinson Road, and in the evening there was a concert.

The visitors were numerous late in the afternoon and in the evening. The amateur photographer was much in evidence.

#### THE SPORTS.

The Hongkong Volunteers struck camp on the 29th ult. and returned to Hongkong. The attendance at the inspection on Sunday morning was not so great as was expected (212 being present), and in consequence the Commandant (Lieut.-Col. Sir John Carrington, C.M.G.), in presenting the prizes won at the sports in the afternoon, passed some severe strictures on the absent ones, declaring that they were a source of weakness to the Corps and that it would be better for them to resign.

The following are the winners at the sports:—

Inter-Company Football match (played the previous Sunday). Field Battery: Corpl. Henderson, Gunners Lapsley, G. Duncan, R. Duncan, A. F. Chunnutt, Craig, Herton, Loureiro, Brett, Howarth and Witchell, silver-mounted sticks.

Potato and Bucket Race, Gunner A. A. Alves, and Boni. Hance, F.B., gold scarf pins.

Wheelbarrow Race: Gun. Chunnutt, F.B., and Gun. Holmes, A. Machine Gun Coy., gold scarf pins.

Egg and Spoon Race: Gun. Pestonjee, F.D., silver match-box stand.

Pot shot: Boni. Grey, F.B., Malacca cane.

Animal Cry Race: Gunners Loureiro and Lapsley of the F.B., silver match cases.

Inter-Company Tug-of-war: F.B., Lt. Armstrong, Sergt. Stopani, Corpl. Hance, Boni. Grey, Gunners A. A. Alves, Sayer, R. Duncan, Lapsley and Baldwin, silver napkin rings.

Boot and Puttie Race: Gun. A. A. Alves, silver cigarette case.

Ladies' Nomination: Gun. Hooper, A. Machine Gun Coy., nominated by Mrs Stopani and Gun. Holmes, of the same Company, nominated by Miss Bain.

The Hockey Match was won by the 5th Hyderabad Contingent; the Belilos Cup, in the Field Battery Carbine Competition, by Gunner Lapsley; and the Cup for the highest score in the same competition by Sergt. Drummer Brown.

### PIRACY ON THE "PERSEVERANCE."

On Saturday last the police authorities received intelligence of an outbreak of piracy on the steam launch *Perseverance*. The launch—a two-decker—trading between Hongkong and Canton, left here on her usual run on the morning of the 25th ult. She carried about sixty passengers, all Chinese. The launch arrived at Macao shortly after eleven o'clock, nothing unusual having transpired during the run. After a two hours' stay there she left for Canton. When about a couple of hours out—to be precise, when off Chung Chen, in Chinese waters—about twenty passengers who had been lounging about on the upper deck rushed with daggers at the coxswain and the man at the wheel. The latter immediately took to his heels, but the coxswain pluckily confronted the pirates. He was thrown down, beaten severely, and, together with the remainder of the passengers, bundled below. The pirates then diverted the launch's course, taking her from the Chung Chen Islands to Boca Tigris, up the Canton river, and beaching her. They collected together all the property of the passengers and everything about the launch of a portable form, and placing the booty in the vessel's boats, pulled ashore. The imprisoned passengers quickly effected their release and made their way to Canton, where, a number of them took passage to Hongkong in the steamer *Poison*. While on board they identified amongst the passengers four of their late assailants. They told their story to the captain, who immediately had the suspected men placed in irons, and on the arrival of the steamer at the wharf on Saturday they

were handed over to the police. Meantime the coxswain had telegraphed the fact of the piracy to the police here, and taken measures to get the launch into the water. Fortunately the pirates, in their hurry, had neglected to damage the machinery of the vessel, and his efforts were successful. The *Perseverance* then steamed back to Hongkong where she arrived on the 27th ult. shortly after one o'clock, having on board those passengers who had remained at Canton, to the number of about forty. The police took the depositions of the coxswain and passengers. The coxswain is much bruised about the body, but none of the passengers were hurt. The affair is regarded as a pre-arranged one. The four men who are in custody were brought up at the police court on the 29th ult., when the proceedings were merely formal. The case comes on Tuesday next. The *Perseverance* is owned by Ng Lau Tong, and flies the British flag.

### THE CROSS WALLS QUESTION.

#### IMPORTANT DECISION.

We stated in our issue of last week that the local architects had been asked to attend the meeting of the Executive Council that morning to tender their objections to, and opinions of the action which has been taken by the sanitary authorities as to the construction of cross-walls. The question arose out of the fact that various architects in this Colony have had their plans returned by the Director of Public Works in order that cross-walls might be added. All the architects therefore jointly sent in an appeal to the Governor in Council, under Section 87 of the Building Ordinance, 1889, re-affirmed in the Building (Amendment) Ordinance, 1891, which runs as follows:—

"Whenever any person shall be dissatisfied with the exercise of the discretion of the Surveyor General in respect of any act, matter, or thing, which is by this ordinance made subject to his discretion, the person so dissatisfied may in lieu of reverting to any legal remedy appeal to the Governor in Council, who may make such order in respect thereof as may be deemed expedient, and such order shall be final for all intents and purposes."

H. E. the Governor held that the appeal must be on a specific case, and accordingly Messrs. Leigh and Orange undertook the burden of the appeal. We understand that Mr. Leigh stated his case at considerable length before the Governor in Council last Thursday and called the other local architects as witnesses.

As the result of this, Messrs. Leigh and Orange have been officially informed that the appeal has been sustained and that the cross-walls in the specific cases need not be added. This decision, it is needless to point out, is a very important one for the local architects and builders.

### BURGLARIES AT WANCHAI.

#### MILITARY PREMISES BROKEN INTO.

CLEVER CAPTURES BY THE POLICE. Sergeant Ritchie, of No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, is to be congratulated on the smartness displayed by him not only in the capture of two men implicated in extensive robberies from military premises at Wanchai, but on the prompt recovery of a considerable quantity of the stolen property.

The premises broken into are known as the East Block, and are surrounded by shrubbery and overlook the arsenal. The residences affected are those occupied by Quarter Master Sergeant Crombie, R.E.; Company Sergeant Major Charles Wilson, R.E., and Corporal W. Eddy, R.E.

On the evening of the 12th ult. Corporal Eddy was on duty and his wife was out for a few hours, the house thus being left with no one in charge. On Mrs. Eddy returning she was surprised to find the door open, and on looking round she found evidence of the house having been visited by some one during her absence, a hand sewing-machine, a clock, and other articles having been stolen. Information was given to the police, who have since managed to lay their hands on two men who are no doubt the guilty parties. The method of their capture will be found below.

It appears that at about half-past two on Sunday morning Mrs Crombie awakened her husband and told him that someone had broken into the house. Her suspicions were roused at first by noticing that the light was out, and they were confirmed by hearing a bang in the front room. Mr. Crombie at once searched the rooms, but could find no one. He, however, missed a tiger skin and a telescope. He then dressed and reported the matter to Sergeant Ritchie, at No. 2 Police Station. The Sergeant at once gallied forth with some lukongs and his dog. The lukongs were placed around the premises, outside the shrubbery, whilst the Sergeant, Mr. Crombie, and the dog investigated. They had not been beating about the bushes long before they started a Chinaman, who made for the highway and was promptly secured by one of the lukongs on watch. The man was taken down to the Police Station and at dawn the shrubbery was searched and the tiger skin and telescopes were discovered, together with several articles which Mr. Crombie at once recognised as belonging to Sergeant-Major Wilson, who lives next door to him. Mr. Wilson's quarters are at present being re-painted, etc., and for the time being are unoccupied. Sergeant Ritchie and Mr. Crombie inspected them and found foot-marks on the wet paint all over the place. They invited the Chinaman whom they had found in the grounds to see if the prints corresponded with his feet. He at first showed a strong disinclination to submit to the test, but he was ultimately persuaded to do so, when it was found that his feet fitted the marks exactly.

Later on the police visited a room in Moon Street, Wanchai, occupied by the captured man and another coolie. Both the men's boxes were broken open and part of the stolen property, including some of Corporal Eddy's, found therein. It should be stated that the men, whose names are Wong Hing and Wong Tung Sai, had been for some time employed as survey coolies, and had been working with Mr. Crombie. They were, therefore, well acquainted with East Block. In each case entrance seems to have been effected by means of the skylight.

As already stated, a considerable quantity of the stolen property has been recovered. The sewing machine was traced to a shop at Bonham Strand. Some money which was stolen, including some English gold coins, has, however, not been got back. Seven or eight dollars were taken out of the pocket of Mr. Crombie's trousers as they hung up in his bed-room.

The men were brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy on the 29th ult. and remanded until to-day.

#### THE NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

From a despatch from Tokyo we learn that the Ministerial change has at last been effected in the Japanese Government, the new Ministry being organised, as had been expected, under the Premiership of Marquis Ito. The personnelle of the new Cabinet comprises:—

Premier, Marquis Ito.

Minister of Finance, Viscount Watanabe, who occupied the same portfolio in time of the Marquis's Cabinet previous to the late Yamagata Ministry.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. T. Kato, formerly accredited to the Court of St. James as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Minister of Home Affairs, Baron Suyematsu, ex-Minister of Communications in the last Ito Cabinet.

Minister of Communication, Mr. Hoshi, formerly accredited to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the admitted leader of the defunct Liberal Party.

Minister of Justice, Baron Kaneko, ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce in the last Ito Cabinet.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Y. Hayashi (ex-Minister of Communications in the last Okuma).

Minister of Education, Mr. M. Matsuda (ex-Minister of Finance in the last Okuma Cabinet).

The portfolios of War and the Navy stood out of the political whirl, it being almost impossible for party men to manage the affairs in these departments. It may be admitted that this

change is the first instance of a party Cabinet, strictly speaking, in the history of the Japanese Government, almost all the ministers being the members of the *Seiyukai* (Constitutional Political Association), organised and presided over by the distinguished statesman. How the reins of the Japanese Government will hereafter be held, how the diplomatic complications will be solved, and how the Eastern (or rather Chinese) problems will be dealt with, may well call for the attention of the Powers interested in the Far East.

#### FEARFUL TYPHOON IN ANNAM.

##### OVER FIFTEEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST AT TOURANE.

A typhoon, as destructive in its results as any which has raged along the Annam coast within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, is reported to have swept across Tourane during the early part of last month, carrying all before it with relentless fury. The overland telegraph wires having been blown down at the outset, and the cables disabled at a number of points along the coast, the barest details of the devastation and widespread misery among the Annamites have only just reached us, while some additional particulars regarding the disaster were supplied to our representative yesterday by the Captain of the steamer *Progress*, who has just come in from his usual voyage to Tourane and other coast ports. At a rough estimate, between fifteen and sixteen hundred Annamites and foreign residents are said to have met a somewhat sudden and fearful death. The storm itself gave no warning, and although it continued unabated in its fury for over forty-eight hours, the major portion of the destruction had been wrought by a wholesale sweep in one night of the paddy and rice-fields stretching over an area of nearly a dozen square miles. The initial blast of the wind took place soon after sunset, and by dawn the next day the lifeless bodies of peasants by the hundred were scattered over the fields and along the side walks of the streets, or bundled together in lots along the banks of the Tourane River, swept thither by the lash of the waves, and the swiftly ebbing tide.

An eye-witness describes the sight as sickening, and states that when the tide flowed again during the next day the bodies of whole families of Annamite fishermen were seen floating in from the Bay beyond. The subsidence of the elements in Tourane was followed a few days later by another typhoon, which raged from the 16th to the 18th October, and extended to Quinhon, a port of three thousand inhabitants, and mostly fishermen and peasants. Here the former suffered the most for when the storm had wholly subsided it was found that not a fishing boat or craft of any description was intact. All were damaged beyond repair, and altogether, it is computed between three and five hundred lives were lost in Quinhon and the neighbourhood. Information has been sent to Singapore, and by this time, it is hoped, the necessary help has been received by the survivors of the disaster, while a telegraph boat has been dispatched to repair the cable.

#### CANTON.

##### [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 25th October.

##### THE PROGRESS OF THE WAICHOW REVOLT—DEFEATS OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

With reference to the Waichow rebellion, of which I wrote in my letter of the 20th ult., which was published in your issue of the 22nd, a certain person lately returned from Waichow gives the following details:—The headquarters of the rebels, he says, are at Num Shan, the men being scattered about in different encampments, some at Tam Sah, some at Ping Shan, some at Ping Tam and other places. It is not a fact that all of them refrained from pillage; some of them did rob, and whenever they came across anyone speaking Hunan or Manchu dialect they proceeded to kill him, though those not speaking such dialects were treated leniently. A few days ago when the Imperial troops, under the command of Ma Wai Kee, went to Ping Tam to attack the rebels. The latter lay in ambush in the sugarcane plantations and as the Imperial troops were marching past discharged a volley of

musketry, which threw them into confusion and panic, some being killed and some wounded. Many ran away, and others threw themselves into deep ditches. Upon learning of this catastrophe General Liu Pang Shing led his army to their rescue; but before he arrived on the spot the rebels had fled to their mountain fastnesses. Ping Tam is not far from Waichow city, and as the inhabitants were panic-stricken in consequence of the disturbances, the city gate was closed for a few days. It is said that the rebels retreated to Sam To Chuk to muster a large force again to oppose the Imperial troops. The Acting Viceroy, Tak Sow, hearing of the repeated defeats of the Imperial troops, has ordered General Chiang Wai Lam to take the On Yung regiments, and General Foo Chan Hoi, the late brigand chief, together with his A.D.C.'s, Luk Kin and Luk Hin, and his brigand-soldiers, to cope with the rebels, on the principle I suppose of "Set a thief to catch a thief."

##### WAICHOW REFUGEES AT CANTON.

In consequence of the Waichow rebellion, over a hundred refugees, young and old, male and female, speaking Waichow and Tung Kim dialects, have arrived at Canton shabbily clad and apparently in great misery. They have gone to the North and East gates seeking succour and accommodation.

##### PROTECTING THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The French gunboat *Vigilant* returned from Shek Loong yesterday and related that the anti-Christian riots reported as having occurred there have been suppressed and some pecuniary assistance has been given by the local officials for the temporary relief of the poor persecuted Christians. The French Consul is doing his best to press the claims for indemnity on behalf of the native Christians, and it is to be hoped that ere long the matter will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Canton, 25th October, 5 p.m.

##### AN IMPERIALIST VICTORY AT LAST.

Later news has reached Canton to the effect that on the 20th instant, at 6 a.m., the Imperial troops attacked the rebels at Ping Tam, the fight lasting till noon. The Imperial troops were victorious, several hundreds of the insurgents being killed, four or five of their leading officers and two generals taken prisoners. H.E. Wu, the Commander of the Imperial army, himself took a sword and beheaded 60 to 70 rebels. He led his troops back to Hwang-Sha and reported his victory. The civil and military officials were much elated and congratulated him heartily.

As I write this I am told that the troops are coming back in boats towed by steam launches, amid a great firing of crackers.

Canton, 29th October.

##### SERIOUS EXPLOSION.

The explosion behind the Viceroy's Yamen has killed seven or eight persons, and wounded over ten besides causing the collapse of several houses.

##### PUNISHMENT OF THE CEMETERY DESECRACTORS.

To-day between 2.30 and 5 p.m. the Consular authorities, in the persons of their representatives, and the officers of the foreign gunboats, went to the Nam Hoi Magistrate's Yamen to witness the punishment inflicted on a few culprits for desecrating the Protestant Cemetery near the Macao passage.

##### [FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 29th October.

##### POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

On the 28th inst. at about 6 a.m. a powder magazine was exploded at a soldiers' station in Hau-Lau-Fong Street in the vicinity of the Governor's Yamen. The station, together with several houses, was destroyed and five persons were instantly killed. A small boy who, hearing the accident, went to witness the scene, was also killed by the falling of a wall of one of the houses which had been badly shattered by the explosion. About ten persons were injured more or less severely. The noise of the accident was heard at some distance and many houses in the neighbourhood were damaged, the bricks and tiles being raised to a great height and falling back on the roofs or through the windows. The Nam-hoi magistrate proceeded at once with his yamen-runners to the scene of the disaster and gave orders for the burial of the corpses out of his own pocket.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known. Most probably it arose through the carelessness of the soldiers in the station and there is no suspicion that it is due to the rebels.

### TIENTSIN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Tientsin, 10th October.  
The following extracts from a private letter, dated Tientsin, to-day, may interest some of your readers:—

#### A PUZZLING SITUATION.

The public situation illustrates confusion worse confounded, and every new move by any one player in the political chess-board seems only to mystify the student and to darken policy. I hear on authority so excellent that I am forced to believe it, that the Russians four days ago restored the Palaces to the Chinese, and that after an interval of one day the British went in and took them over from the Chinese. Now what can an average man make of a move like this? Is it a made up bit of play between the two Powers, or is Colliu proving to the Chinamen that he, and not Short, is their friend? Why is Russia, after a display of savagery on the Chinese rustics unexampled in the last half century, suddenly wheeling about and coqueting with the Mandarins? Why this cosetting of Li Hung-chang, the withdrawal of Bank and Legation to Tientsin, the anxiety to get hold of the Railway in its entirety from Newchwang to Peking? If Manchuria only is the object, surely there is no occasion for this sudden assumption of ursine friendliness towards the Chinese goat. No European power is going to quarrel with Russia over Manchuria, and Chinese anxiety will not allay Japanese anxiety in that question.

#### THE SHANHAIKWAN AFFAIR.

We hear of ructions the other day at Shanhaikwan. The British, German, and one other Admiral were at the Railway Station to receive the Russian General when he arrived by train with his soldiers. They were suavity and urbanity incorporated, and the more their guest fumed and fidgeted at the unexpected check the more polite they grew. He threatened a diplomatic storm, but still the flags in possession kept on flying. One may doubt the wisdom of a course of conduct, but yet enjoy the humour of it, and it is so in this case. It is late in the day for our people to put their spoke into railway affairs after Russia has done so much in the way of track defence, repair and administration. What would have been just and proper interference a month or two months ago seems now like the intrusion of a jealous badger. The humour comes in here—that we have all along been jockeyed out of everything, and have been relegated to a back seat in consequence either of misplaced magnanimity or of sheer lack of enterprise, while our rivals have been laughing at our stupidity: now it is their turn to be jockeyed and elbowed out and to have to submit to mild chaff.

#### CONCERNING FLAGS.

We are all glad that Seymour has found some bunting in his ships' stores: as far as ocular demonstration goes, a Britisher might have taken an oath that all our troops and naval brigades travelled without that useful commodity, just as he might have sworn that it formed nine-tenths of the Japanese and French equipment. By the bye, did you hear that curious story of the flag at the capture of the North-West Fort at Taku on the morning of June 17th? A Jap and a British officer reached the flag-staff together, down came the Dragon; but what was to go up instead? Neither man had a flag. The Jap slipped off his coat, took off his shirt, halved it, smeared a big round circle with the blood of a dead Celestial and ran up an improvised "Rising Sun." I have made many enquiries to substantiate this gruesome story but have failed. Believe it if you like, but you may depend it will, whether true or false, find its way into the history books, like "Up guards and at them," and stay there till some sceptical Dryasdust arises to confute it by negative disproof. I was lamenting that the 'blue' of the Union Jack procluced similar improvisations to our old friend M—, when he remarked "Nonsense. Kill an aristocrat!"

#### LOOT THE DEMORALISER.

The expedition to Paotingfu has started at last: I suppose, like the capture of Tientsin and Peking, it will end in an orgie of loot. You have no idea how loot demoralises both men and officers: it infects them as measles did the South Sea Islanders and in my opinion does them as much harm. It is just pitiable to hear our fellows talk in these days, and I hear other nationalities are just as bad: at mess nothing else is spoken of but loot and promotion.

#### A TALE OF ENTERPRISE.

I hear that —, your Hongkong broker, has had a big stroke of luck: he is said to have bought from a Russian officer for £3,000 the Order and Insignia of the Black Eagle conferred by Emperor William on Kwang Hsu, together with an autograph letter. Count Waldersee is very desirous of recovering the valued gew-gaw and asked — to name his price. "£2,000," said the enterprising speculator; and *on dit* he will get it. I do not guarantee the verbal accuracy of all this flotsam and jetsam thrown up by the seething of war: I can assure you however that it is not mere flim-flam. In any case it is better stuff to write about than my usual inanities.

### HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at noon on Monday, the 22nd October, at the Chamber Rooms, City Hall. Present:—Hon. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Messrs. A. Haupt, Sir Thomas Jackson, Knt., A. M. Marshall, R. L. Richardson, C. S. Sharp, N. A. Siebs, Hon. J. Thurburn (ex officio), and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

#### MINUTES.

The Minutes of the previous meeting (held on 11th September) were read and confirmed.

#### CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEE.

Sir Thomas Jackson, who, on the resignation of Mr. H. M. Bevis on the 5th October, had accepted the invitation to rejoin the Committee, took his seat.

The Chairman, in welcoming Sir Thomas Jackson back to the Committee, signified their regret at losing the services of Mr. Bevis, but at the same time expressed their pleasure at the return of Sir Thomas Jackson, whom they had also to thank for having so ably represented them at the Fourth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and voiced their opinions on the subjects that were entrusted to his care.

Sir Thomas Jackson returned thanks for the welcome accorded to him on rejoining the Committee and for the Chairman's kindly appreciation of what he had done at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

#### THE NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER YANGTZE.

Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., having placed his scheme for improving the navigation of the Upper Yangtze before the Committee, a letter was, on the 1st October, addressed to that gentleman thanking him for the opportunity afforded to them of perusing the documents, and while declining to offer any opinion on the details, assuring him that the removal of the obstructions to navigation on that waterway would prove of advantage to trade generally.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.

Read letter from the Government dated 14th September in reply to Chamber's request that now plague was no longer epidemic, a clean bill of health might be issued, in which it was promised that, so soon as seven consecutive days passed without the occurrence of a case, the Medical Officer of Health will, according to practice, issue a clean bill of health to the port.

Also read letter from Colonial Secretary, dated 18th September, transmitting copy of a letter from the Bengal Government containing a revised rule as to surveillance of persons suspected of being infected.

Considerable discussion ensued on the delay in issuing a clean bill of health, the opinion being that if the rule requiring seven consecutive days to elapse without a case of plague being reported be maintained, its issue might be deferred indefinitely. Meantime as the losses by detention of vessels and suspension of emigration

to Singapore and other places are continuous, and as the plague has long ceased to be epidemic, it was decided again to address the Government on the subject.

#### THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND URUGUAY.

Read two letters, dated 20th September and 17th October respectively, from Government transmitting copies of circular despatches from the Colonial Office, announcing the ratification of convention for renewal of the above Treaty, text of which, it was stated, would be published in the Government Gazette of 20th October.

#### THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF THE ALLIED TROOPS FROM PEKING.

Read letter from London Chamber of Commerce, dated 11th September, acknowledging receipt of Chamber's telegram of the 6th idem on the above subject, stating that a copy thereof was immediately forwarded to the Foreign Office, with a covering letter, copy of which was enclosed.

Decided to write and thank the London Chamber for their good offices in the matter.

#### THE RE-SURVEY OF EASTERN SEAS.

A letter having been received from the London Chamber of Commerce, in which they enclosed copy of a letter to the Foreign Office conveying the terms of the resolution moved by Sir Thomas Jackson at the Fourth Congress of Chambers of Commerce, and of the reply of the Foreign Office thereto, and the London Chamber having asked for further information in order that they might again communicate with the Foreign Office.

The Secretary said that he had done his best to gather some facts to forward to the London Chamber, and had received valuable assistance in compiling a list of uncharted dangers from Messrs. Marshall and Law. He had also been in communication with the Commodore's Secretary with regard to two disasters to men-of-war mentioned by Mr. Whitehead, who, however, could give him no particulars of the discovery of a pinnacle rock in Amoy harbour. He then went into some detail and read the list he had compiled.

A very general opinion was expressed that in view of the great and increasing value of the tonnage employed in the Eastern Seas, the question of surveying could not receive too much attention.

It was accordingly resolved to furnish the London Chamber with the list compiled by the Secretary, together with such further arguments as might seem desirable.

#### PROPOSAL FOR BETTER CONTROL OF MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF STEAM-LAUNCHES.

A letter having been received on the 16th October from Mr. A. M. Marshall giving notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to create a system for securing a continuous record of certificates of the masters and engineers of steam-launches with a view to bringing these persons under better control.

The Chairman, after introducing the subject, asked Mr. Marshall if he would propose his resolution.

Mr. Marshall said the question had become one of considerable importance, there being now about 120 steam-launches in the harbour, the masters and engineers of which, who carried a certificate, had grown very difficult of control, owing to the facility with which they could get employment, no matter what their record. It was possible, as matters stood, for a master to leave one service to-day, get a fresh certificate to-morrow and enter on new employ the next day. What was wanted was a system of continuous record of certificates, which would prevent a man guilty of gross carelessness in bringing about a collision, say one day, for which he might be discharged, being taken on in ignorance by another employer directly afterwards. The resolution he had to move was as follows:—

"That the Government be approached by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce with a view to the adoption of continuous record certificates for the masters and engineers of steam-launches holding certificates of competency from the Harbour Department, such certificates to be a record of service from the time the certificates of competency were issued."

After some discussion, in which it was generally agreed that the question was one that

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should be taken up, and that the proposal was a reasonable one,

Mr. C. S. Sharp seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.**

The Committee considered a short Bill that had been drafted for the purpose of amending the above Ordinance and in the direction of making non-resident partners liable for debts contracted by a firm which it was unanimously considered would go far to meet the requirements, and it was decided to address the Government on the subject and forward the draft Bill for its consideration. It was also unanimously decided again to urge upon the Government the necessity, in order to prevent fraud, of providing for the compulsory registration of partners in Chinese firms or hongs.

**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.**

Read letter from the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, dated 4th September, acknowledging receipt of the Chamber's letter and resolution referring to the renewal of the contract in May, 1901, for the carriage of the mails between Hongkong and Canada.

This was all the business before the meeting.

The following letters were read at the meeting:—

**THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.**

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1900.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 17th ultimo on the subject of granting a clean bill of health to this port, I am instructed by my Committee to again bring the question to the consideration of the Government.

It is now considerably more than a month since the plague ceased to be epidemic, but isolated sporadic cases continue to occur, at intervals, and it seems possible that if the practice hitherto ruling be insisted upon—viz. that seven consecutive days pass without a case of plague occurring—the date when the port can be declared free from infection may be indefinitely postponed.

The Committee are given to understand that Swatow has been declared by the Straits Government free from infection, though it is quite possible that sporadic cases may still occur there. May it not be fairly concluded that a port is only infected when a disease is epidemic there?

Will you be good enough to bring to the attention of His Excellency the Governor the enormous loss that these quarantine restrictions, which the Committee respectfully submit are now quite unnecessary, are causing to ship-owners and merchants as well as to trade generally, and ask him to, if possible, take steps to bring about their cessation?

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Secretary.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

**THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF THE FOREIGN TROOPS FROM PEKING.**

London Chamber of Commerce,  
Botolph House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.,  
11th September, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your cable of the 6th instant, which I at once communicated to the officers of the Chamber and to the Chairman of the East India and China Trade Section, with the result that the communication of which I enclose a copy was immediately addressed to the Foreign Office.

Trusting that this will meet with the approval of the Hongkong Chamber,

Believe me,  
Yours faithfully,  
KENRIC B. MURRAY,  
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY,  
Chamber of Commerce,  
Hongkong.

(Enclosure)  
London, 6th September, 1900.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to append a copy of a very important telegram despatched from Hongkong and received here to-day.

The expression of the view of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on the disastrous effect upon our relations with China, which would result from the withdrawal from Peking of the Allied Forces before an adequate and satisfactory settlement of the grave questions at issue with that Empire had been obtained, is deserving your Lordship's most earnest consideration. The message conveys the opinion of commercial men fully acquainted with the character of the Chinese, with the problems that have to be solved, and who represent interests of vast magnitude.

I am, My Lord.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM KESWICK (M.P.),  
Chairman of the East India and  
China Trade Section of the  
London Chamber of Commerce.

The MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, S.W.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,  
Hongkong, 24th October 1900.

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 11th ult., enclosing copy of the letter forwarded by the East India and China Section of your Chamber to the Foreign Office covering copy of the telegram sent by this Chamber on the 6th idem protesting against the proposed evacuation of Peking by the Allied Forces before punishment of the instigators of the outrages and massacres had been secured. In doing so, I am instructed to ask you to convey to the Committee of the East India and China Trade Section the thanks of this Chamber for the prompt and effective means adopted to bring their views to the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, dear Sir.

Yours faithfully,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Secretary,

KENRIC W. MURRAY Esq.,  
Secretary,  
London Chamber of Commerce.

**THE RE-SURVEY OF EASTERN SEAS.**

The London Chamber of Commerce,  
Botolph House, Eastcheap,  
London, E.C.,

31st August, 1900.

Fourth Congress of Chambers of Commerce  
of the Empire, June, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

Sir Thomas Jackson, the delegate from your Chamber, moved a resolution in regard to the necessity for the re-survey of the dangerous channels and coast-lines in Eastern Seas, and which resolution was duly carried and forwarded to the Foreign Office.

I enclose herewith copy of our letter to the Foreign Office and the Premier's reply. Perhaps you can let me have some further information on the subject in order that I can again communicate with the Foreign Office.

Yours faithfully,

KENRIC B. MURRAY,  
Secretary.

The SECRETARY,  
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Fourth Congress of Chambers of Commerce,  
London, 26th July, 1900.

YOUR LORDSHIP,

We have the honour to transmit to you the following resolution on the subject of the necessity for a re-survey of the dangerous channels and coast-lines in the Eastern Seas, which resolution was unanimously passed by the above Congress:

"That in consequence of the rapid increase in the numbers, tonnage, and speed of steamers employed in the trade, and the frequent discovery in some tracks of sunken rocks not recorded on existing charts, the facts should be brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government that it is necessary to have made, with as little delay as possible, a thorough re-survey of the navigable channels and coast-lines in Eastern Seas."

In view of the fact that Her Majesty's Navy is now so fully occupied in Eastern waters, the present is not thought to be an opportune moment for making further remarks upon the resolution.

We are, however, requested to respectfully urge the importance of the matter in the interests of British shipping, and to express the hope that when the present troubles in the Far East are over the matter may not be lost sight of by Her Majesty's Government.

We are,  
Your Lordship's obedient servants,  
ALBERT G. SANDEMAN,  
President,  
KENRIC B. MURRAY,  
Secretary.

The MOST NOBLE  
the MARQUESS of SALISBURY.

Foreign Office,  
London, August 28th, 1900.  
SIR,

I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that your letter of the 28th ultimo, calling attention to the necessity for a re-survey of the navigable channels and coast lines in Eastern Seas, was referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Their Lordships state that for upwards of sixty years the Admiralty have sent vessels to survey the Eastern Seas, and under their directions the main routes from the Indian Ocean, through the China Sea to Japan, as well as a great part of the coasts of China, Palawan Island, Borneo, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, &c., have been charted. They state further that the main routes through the China Sea and along the China Coast are now as confidently navigated as any part of the world, and that the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce must have been misinformed regarding the state of the knowledge of the Eastern Seas at present possessed by the Admiralty—knowledge which, though not perfect, is still so far advanced that no general re-survey of main routes is at all necessary.

Their Lordships add that from the past record of the work executed by their orders in Eastern Waters, the Congress may feel sure that the importance of the traffic in these waters is not by any means overlooked by them.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
F. H. WILLIERS.

The SECRETARY,  
Fourth Congress of Chambers of  
Commerce of the Empire.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 31st August enclosing copy of your letter to the Foreign Office of the 20th July transmitting the resolution moved by Sir Thomas Jackson in regard to the necessity for the resurvey of the navigable channels and coastlines in Eastern Seas and the reply thereto dated 28th August, for which I am directed to express the obligations of this Chamber.

In reply to your request for some further information on the subject, I beg leave to enclose, on a separate memorandum, a list of certain of the disasters that have occurred and the hidden dangers involuntarily discovered during the past ten years, from which I think it will be apparent that there is still room for further research by the surveying vessels in these seas.

While urging that much remains to be done to endeavour to make the routes followed by shipping safe from sudden disaster, my Committee wish to record their high appreciation of the magnificent work done by the surveying vessels of Her Majesty's Fleet, to the immense value of which constant testimony is being borne. The commanders of the numerous transports from India have expressed their admiration of the general accuracy of the charts and their surprise at the excellent manner in which the coast of China is now lighted and buoyed, the credit for the latter, of course, being due to the well managed Light Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. At the same time, there can be no doubt that, while so much has been accomplished, there still remains some very important work for the surveying ships to do. The fact that two of Her Majesty's cruisers have quite recently been placed in serious danger—the *Impetuous* by touching on rock in Amoy harbour, and the *Bonaventure* by grounding on another at the entrance to Korniloff Bay, in Corea—is sufficient warrant

for energetic continuance of the efforts to discover the still unknown dangers in Eastern Seas.

It should not be forgotten, moreover, that the tonnage of vessels in these waters has increased enormously of late years, and that the beaten tracks are not always followed. The navigation by seagoing vessels is, too, carried on much closer to the coast than formerly, and the China coast is noted for pinnacle rocks, which dangers are very difficult to discover.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

List of Uncharted Dangers Discovered  
During Past Ten Years.

12th June, 1893.—A rock with 4 fathoms on it at low water discovered in the channel between Waglan and Sunking Islands, just outside Hongkong.

29th August, 1893.—A rocky patch of 6 to 10 fathoms, lying midway between Haitan and Turnabout Islands, reported.

20th March, 1894.—Shoal patch, having from 6½ to 7 fathoms fine sand, in Shanghai District, lat. 32° 18' 30" N., long. 122° 27' E, reported by British steamer *Fedung*. Admiralty chart shows from 18 to 20 fathoms.

26th December, 1894.—British steamer *Tai-sang* reported having touched some danger with Chapel Island bearing S. 67° E. true distant 4½ miles, where Admiralty chart No. 1760 shows between 10 and 11 fathoms.

17th September, 1897.—Rocky patch about two-third of a cable long in N.E. by E. and S.W. by S. direction, by about one-third of a cable wide and having two pinnacles near its middle on which there is a depth of not more than 3 feet of low water of spring tides, discovered south of mid-channel in Malowchow pass.

6th March, 1898.—Rock with a depth on it of 10 feet 11 inches at low water discovered in Amoy harbour.

28th April, 1898.—Rocky patch about half a cable long in a N. to S. direction by about ½ of a cable wide and having two pinnacles, about 30 yards apart, near its centre on which there is not a depth of more than 4 feet at low water of spring tides, discovered in Cow's Horn Pass, near northern entrance to Haitan Straits and named the Namo Rock. (The steamer *Namo* struck on this then uncharted danger on 3rd October 1827, and became a total wreck.)

14th February, 1899.—A rock was discovered by S. M. S. *Kaiser* in Samsah Bay, lat. 26° 37' 42" N and long. 119° 46' 38" E, on which there is only a depth of about 3½ metres at low water, where Admiralty chart No. 1988 shows a depth of 10 fathoms. (This danger was in July following marked by a black conical buoy.)

10th April, 1899.—The master of the S. S. *Chingtu* reported to have grounded on this date on an uncharted shoal off North coast of Australia, approximate bearings being lat. 10° 47' S., long. 132° 33' E. Cape Croker bearing S 18° E, distant about eleven miles.

1st to 8th July, 1899.—H. M. S. *Bonaventure* grounded on an unseen rock at entrance to Korniloff Bay on the coast of Corea.

21st October, 1899.—Two rocks discovered southward of Namo Island, coast of China, having 18 feet of water of spring tides. They have been named respectively Tamsui Rock and Kaipan Rock.

11th June, 1900. The master of S. S. *Keilin* reported that his ship struck bottom at 4.50 a.m. on 4th June with East Point Namo Island bearing N true and Three Chimney Bluff bearing S 70° W true, the vessel then drawing at the point of contact (bilge keel) about 14 feet. Admiralty chart No. 1957 shows at this place 14 fathoms water.

(A notice to mariners, issued 10th August, announces, however, that their locality was carefully sounded and swept with weight lines and no obstruction found, the least depth obtained being 12 fathoms.)

PROPOSAL FOR BETTER CONTROL OF MASTERS, ETC., OF STEAM LAUNCHES.  
Peninsular & Oriental Steam & Navigation Co.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the attached memorandum, which I have been asked to place before

the committee of the Chamber, I proposed at the next meeting to suggest that the Government be approached with a view to the adoption of a system of "continuous record certificate" for the master and engineers of steam launches holding certificates of competency from the Harbour Department, such certificates to be a record of service from the time the certificates of competency were issued: they should specify place of birth and other particulars of family, &c., every change of employment and character given by each employer, as well as reason for leaving: a photograph should accompany the certificate, also a description of the man, and, if necessary, these latter should be renewed from time to time.

All endorsements on the certificate should be made by the Harbour Master, and a duplicate copy should be kept for future reference at the Harbour Department.

If the same system could be extended to embrace all firemen and sailors, so much the better, but even if it is confined to masters and engineers it will be some kind of protection to the launch owners, who are apparently in future to be responsible for any acts of piracy committed by their launches, no matter whether the crew are implicated or not.

Perhaps you will be so kind as to ask permission of the chairman to circulate this letter amongst the Committee, so that members may come to the meeting prepared to make any amendments that occur to them.

I am, dear sir.

Yours faithfully.

A. M. MARSHALL.

The SECRETARY.

— Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

(Enclosure.)

New Launch Ordinance.

The Government will have power to compel launch coxswains to deposit \$1,000 security and although they may not exercise this power with regard to European owned Launches, it is unlikely that they will refrain from doing it, sooner or later.

In that event we shall have no alternative but to find the security ourselves because the coxswains could not as a rule find \$100 security, much less \$1,000.

The evil lies in the fact that these men (who come of the fishermen class) are not sufficiently under control. Having no family village like other Chinese, they cannot be so easily traced through friends or relatives. Consequently they are coxswains one day, pirates the next, and fishermen the next, and the police would find it difficult to get a man they wanted.

So that presuming the Government compel the owner to deposit \$1,000 (for that is what it really amounts to) it simply means that if a Coxswain turns pirate, the owner of the launch not only runs a risk of losing his launch, but \$1,000 as well. Under existing arrangements, the owner, be he European or Chinese has absolutely no power over the men.

The demand for their services is so great that they never want for employment; and their wages are so high that they can afford to be idle for months. The coxswain can smash up the Launch, the engineer can ruin the engines, and the only redress is to have their certificates suspended, which means they take a holiday and get another billet as soon as they get back. In fact, I have heard that it is possible for a man, whose certificate has been suspended, to go to the Harbour Office and get another certificate, owing to their being no efficient system of identification.

What is wanted is a "Continuous record Certificate" such as that which I believe is being introduced by the Board of Trade at home for seamen, whereby a man's career can be traced from start to finish.

Every change of employment, every offence committed by the man, should be endorsed by the Harbour Master (not the employer) on the certificate.

Employers should be given the opportunity of having instances of neglect endorsed on the certificate. The photo should be changed once a year. A full description of the man (such as that given to soldiers) should be stated on the certificate so that he can be effectually identified.

A record of the endorsement should be kept by the Police so that the man cannot destroy

evidences of his identity. Further it should be illegal to employ any man, coxswain, engineer, fireman or sailor, without such certificate, and without the employment being first recorded on the back.

EDWARD OSBORNE.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce  
Hongkong 24th October, 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that, at Monday's meeting of the General Committee of this Chamber, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.—

"That the Government be approached by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce with a view to adoption of a system of 'continuous record certificates' for the masters and engineers of steam-launches holding certificates of competency from the Harbour Department, such certificates to be a record of service from the time the certificates of competency were issued."

The need for more effective control over these more than is at present possessed by launch owners has been gradually forced on their notice by the ease with which they secure fresh employment after discharge for misconduct or gross carelessness, it being, under existing circumstances, a simple matter to obtain a new post within a week after discharge. If the certificates issued to them were continuous, such lapse being duly recorded therein and change of employment registered, some guarantee for their good conduct and efficiency would be provided.

Another consideration, and that of no little importance, is the growing frequency of seizures of steam-launches for piratical purposes, and the consequent necessity for having persons in charge whose antecedents are well known and who are not likely to be in collusion with pirates.

The Committee hope, therefore, that His Excellency the Governor will join with them in recognising that steam-launch owners are not at present sufficiently protected against liability to loss and disaster through the action of the persons in charge of these vessels, and that some effective measures should be taken to bring them under proper supervision and control. If the continuous record system could be extended to the sailors employed on the steam-launches, a still better guarantee for the safety of those craft would be gained.

The Harbour Master and the Captain Superintendent of Police would, it is believed, find little difficulty in working out the details of such a system, which should, of course, as at present, provide for the attachment of a photograph of the holder to each certificate, to be renewed as often as may be deemed necessary for purposes of identification.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your most obedient servant,  
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SUPREME COURT.

October 30th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH  
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

RADECKER V. GIRAULT

In this case Messrs. Radecker & Co., merchants, sought to recover from Mr. G. Girault, merchant, the sum of \$520 due for 80 cases of beer, at \$6.50 per case, alleged to have been sold and delivered.

Mr. Bowley appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Bruton for the defence.

Mr. Bowley said that on the 16th October Mr. Kahn, who was an assistant to the defendant, went to the plaintiff's office and said he wanted to buy some beer. It was then arranged between Mr. Marten of the plaintiff's firm and Mr. Kahn that about 100 cases of beer should be sold to the defendant at the price of \$6.50 per case. The plaintiff had the cases in the godown, and they were ready for the defendant to take them whenever he wished to do so. The beer included three different labels, each case containing four dozen quarts. No ob-

jection was offered, and on the 18th inst. Mr. Kahn went to the plaintiffs' office and wished to take delivery of the beer. He should have told his Lordship that the price was fixed ex-godown. Mr. Kahn entered the plaintiffs' office with a shipping order and wanted the plaintiffs to ship the beer. The plaintiffs said it was not their practice to do this, and that they would prefer that the defendant would take delivery ex-godown. Subsequently the defendant sent his head ship coolie to the plaintiffs' godown at Wanchai on the morning of the 18th inst., and there the plaintiff's godown man pointed out the beer, saying, "There is the beer, you can take it with you." The defendant's assistant had engaged coolies and a cargo boat. He took delivery of the beer. Eighty cases were removed. The defendant's assistant refused to take the remaining 20 on the ground that the cases were not in good condition. Subsequently the defendant complained that the goods of which he had taken delivery were also in bad condition. The plaintiffs refused to take the cases back and the defendant refused to pay him the money. Hence the action.

Mr. Marten, in giving evidence as to the sale of the beer, said that in the first instance nothing was said about shipping it to Shanghai. Neither was anything said as to the quality of the beer. Kahn came to their office between 10 and 11 on the morning of the 15th, and said, "I wish to take delivery today; will you ship them for us?" He was told that the price was ex-godown and that the plaintiffs did not ship for their buyers. He sent Mr. Kahn to the godown with his head coolie to take delivery of the goods, and a short time afterwards his head coolie made a report to him. The following morning he received a letter from Mr. Girault asking for permission to return the goods. They, however, refused to receive them. The cases in question were marketable. The cases which the defendant had refused to take had been sold since at \$6.50 a case. This was the cheapest beer in Hongkong.

In reply to Mr. Beatton, the witness said there was no haggling about the price. Before accepting it Mr. Kahn did not say he would first have to see Mr. Girault. He did not tell Mr. Kahn to take a sample bottle of the beer, as Mr. Girault had had sample bottles already. They had been selling this beer at different prices to Chinese—at from \$6.50 to \$6.75 per case. It depended on the quantity taken and the state of the market. A few of the 80 cases in question might have been shipped to Formosa and returned. They had never had beer returned by the Tai Sing firm.

Mr. Schumann, an assistant in the plaintiff's firm, also gave evidence as to the ordering of the beer on the 16th October by Mr. Kahn. The latter offered \$6.50 a case and this price was accepted, the goods to be delivered ex-godown. The beer included three different brands. Mr. Kahn was told this and raised no objection. He could not remember that on the 16th Mr. Kahn said the goods were wanted for export. He did not think Mr. Kahn did say this. They did not give Mr. Kahn a sample of the beer, because he said he had samples of the beer in his office which he had had from the plaintiffs. On the morning of the 18th Mr. Kahn came again with a shipping order and asked them to ship the goods, but they refused to do so. The following day when on the way to the godown he met Mr. Kahn. They spoke about the 20 cases which the head coolie of Girault's had refused to accept. Mr. Kahn said they were not in a good enough condition to be shipped, but that they could be repaired and made fit for shipment. The witness said they were willing to repair the cases, and to substitute new ones for those which could not be repaired. Mr. Kahn agreed to this and did not make any complaint about the condition of the 80 cases. He asked him whether they were good enough to be shipped and he replied that they were. Mr. Kahn then asked him to come and see Mr. Girault and he did so. Mr. Girault told him that he refused to accept any of the cases, as they were not in a good enough condition for shipment to Shanghai. Mr. Girault told him several times that the quality of the beer was good enough for him. Subsequently he went

down to the godown at Wanchai, and he saw the 80 cases in a cargo boat by the Praya wall. With regard to the 20 cases which remained a few required re-nailing and others exchanging. He saw no signs of leakage.

In reply to Mr. Bratton the witness said he looked at the cases in the cargo boat from shore. As far as he could see they were in a fit state for shipment. He did not see that any of them were bound up with rattan. Mr. Girault said that some of the 80 cases were not in a fit condition for shipment to Shanghai and that they all looked too old for sale.

The further hearing was adjourned until Friday.

OCTOBER 31ST.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

HOWARD AND STEPHENS V. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In this case Mr. Thomas Howard, merchant and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, were the plaintiffs and the Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C.) the defendant. It was an action with respect to an award made by General Black in his capacity as Governor with regard to a Marine Lot belonging to the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs alleging that that award as given by General Black was contrary to the evidence.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Stephens) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Attorney-General appeared in person.

Mr. Francis said the question before the Court came before the Court on the issue settled by his Lordship on the 23rd October, which ran as follows:—"Assuming all the facts stated in the petition to be true, and having regard to the provisions of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, has the Court jurisdiction to enquire into the proceedings connected with the award referred to in the petition and to set aside such award and declare it null and void?" Mr. Francis then read the petition, from which we extract the following:—

"The plaintiffs were during the happening of the events hereinafter related and until quite recently the registered crown lessees and the owners and occupiers as tenants in common in equal undivided moieties of Marine Lot No. 184, situate in Victoria aforesaid, and of the godowns and stores thereon erected, and they there carried on the business of godown keepers, landing and storing in the said godowns at a rent all descriptions of goods, wares, and merchandize.

"The said Marine Lot is situated in the Western District of Victoria, and from the date of the Crown lease thereof—that is to say, from the 13th day of September, 1884—to on or about the month of April, 1898, abutted on the north side for a length of 100 feet on the Praya or sea-road running along the harbour front of the city of Victoria, and the said lot and the godowns thereon were only separated from the sea in the harbour of Hongkong by the said Praya or sea-road, which was of the width of 50 feet or thereabouts.

"Until the happening of the events next hereinafter narrated, the sea in the harbour of Hongkong came at all times of the tide to the foot of the sea-wall bounding the said Praya, and the plaintiffs were able at all times of the day and night and in all states of the tide to bring cargo boats to the said sea-wall and load and unload into and from the said cargo boats and directly on to or from the said Praya all descriptions of goods, wares, or merchandize, stored or intended to be stored in their said godown, and the said goods, wares, and merchandize so landed and shipped to convey easily, quickly and cheaply into and from their said godowns.

"In or about the year 1891 the then Governor of Hongkong, under the authority of an Ordinance entitled the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889 (being Ordinance 16 of 1889), commenced to construct an embankment along the harbour front of the city of Victoria, from a point on the sea shore to the west of the plaintiffs' Marine, Lot No. 184 to a point on the shore to the eastward thereof, and to construct a sea-wall and to reclaim and fill in the foreshore and bed of the harbour between the Praya herein-

before mentioned, and the said embankment and sea-wall and reclamation has been carried on ever since, and is still being carried on, and the said Marine Lot No. 184 has been as the result of the said operations converted in fact into an Inland Lot, no longer abuts on the Praya or sea-road, and no longer has any direct access to the sea, but is separated therefrom by the said Praya, by a piece of reclaimed land, the property of the Crown, of a width of 185 feet or thereabouts, and by a new Praya and sea-wall of the width of 75 feet, or thereabouts.

"During the progress of the operations carried on by successive Governors of Hongkong under the said Praya Reclamation Ordinance, the plaintiffs' access to the sea along the whole front of their said Marine Lot was seriously impeded and diminished, and the plaintiffs suffered heavy losses in their business as godown keepers, and upon the completion thereof their said lot of land was seriously depreciated in value by being entirely shut out from all direct access to the sea and by being converted from a Marine Lot into an Inland Lot.

"The plaintiffs lost by the diminution of their business during the construction of the said reclamation a sum of \$25,000, or thereabouts, and by the depreciation in value of their said Marine Lot by its conversion into an Inland Lot a sum of \$90,000, or thereabouts. The said Marine Lot was before the date of commencement of the said Praya Reclamation Works of the value, without the buildings thereon, of \$5 per square foot, and with the buildings thereon of the value of \$200,000, or thereabouts, at the least. The plaintiffs after the completion of the said Reclamation Works, in the immediate front of their said Lot were unable to obtain more than the sum of \$110,000 for their said land and buildings, and this depreciation was wholly and solely attributable to the conversion of the said lot from a Marine Lot to an Inland Lot.

"In and by the said Praya Reclamation Ordinance it is provided that it shall be the duty of the Governor of the colony for the time being to investigate and enquire into all cases of loss or damage sustained through the operation of the said Praya Reclamation Ordinance by lessees of Marine Lots within the line of the intended reclamation, who shall not accept in the manner and within the time provided in the said Ordinance the benefits and liabilities conferred and imposed by the said Ordinance, and to award to them such sum of money or such Crown lease of new land as he in his absolute discretion may think sufficient, as and by way of compensation for any injuries they may have respectively sustained by the said operations. The plaintiffs' said Marine Lot was within the line of the said intended operations, and the plaintiffs as lessees of the said lot did not signify their acceptance in time and manner aforesaid or at all of the benefits or liabilities conferred and imposed by the said Ordinance, but on the contrary dissented therefrom and refused to enter into any agreement with the Government in respect thereof.

"The plaintiffs called upon and required the Governor of Hongkong for the time being to investigate and enquire into their loss and damage through the operations of the said Praya Reclamation Ordinance, and His Excellency Major General Black, then administering the Government of the Colony, on or about the 22nd day of November, 1898, professed to award to the plaintiffs the sum of \$15,000 by way of compensation for their losses and injuries by the said works, but the said General Black did not make any proper enquiry and investigation into the plaintiffs' claim or into their losses and damages in the premises. He did not hear the plaintiffs by themselves or by their counsel in support of their claim. He gave them no opportunity of calling evidence to prove their losses and damages. He illegally and improperly received evidence put in by the Government of the colony in opposition of the plaintiffs' claim without giving the plaintiffs any opportunity whatever of knowing what that evidence was or contesting it. He took evidence in the absence of and behind the backs of the plaintiffs, and finally his so-called award was or not in accordance with such evidence as was put before him. He wholly disregarded it and awarded to the plaintiffs a much less sum than they appeared to be entitled to on

the evidence. The plaintiffs therefore humbly pray that the award of the said General Black, the Officer at the date of such award, may be wholly set aside and may be by this honourable Court declared wholly null and void and of no effect."

Continuing, Mr. Francis said the question, therefore, was whether the award might be looked into, might be questioned and set aside by the Court. His Lordship would see, therefore, that no question arose in the case as to whether it was or was not the duty of the Governor of the colony for the time being to enter into such an investigation or to make such an award. That, for the purposes of this argument, was admitted. General Black, who then administered the Government, did make an award, and the plaintiffs contended that he made it under the circumstances set out in the last clause of the petition—that he did not give the plaintiffs the opportunity of being heard, either by themselves or by counsel; that he received evidence on the other side of the question without giving them the opportunity of contesting that evidence; and that his award was totally unsupported by any evidence put before him; and that if he had acted on the evidence put before him the award allowed ought to have been very much more. Ordinance 16 of 1889 commenced by reciting:—"Whereas the foreshore of the harbour of Victoria is in process of silting up, to the detriment of the health and commerce of the colony, and it is expedient to put a stop to such process and to provide a deep water frontage; and whereas the area of level land for building and for roads and of quays and open spaces along the sea front of the city Victoria is insufficient to meet the growing wants of the colony," etc., Provision was made in the Crown leases that if any land was required by the Government for public purposes it might be resumed by Government on payment of full and fair compensation to be assessed by the Surveyor General who at the present time corresponded to the Director of Public Works. After dealing with some of the subsequent sections of the Ordinance, Mr. Francis said he would in the first instance call his Lordship's attention to the fact that this was a transaction in reality between the body of the Marine Lot holders, in whose private and individual interests this reclamation was being carried out, and individual Marine Lot holders, and that the Government, while itself a Marine Lot holder in respect of some one or two pieces of ground, and therefore bound to contribute itself towards the construction of the Praya Reclamation in proportion to the amount of land it held, was only simply an agent for the purpose of giving effect to what was a general agreement between the whole of the Marine Lot holders within the limits specified in the Ordinance. The Marine Lot holders, including the Government, had to pay the whole expense of carrying out the Praya Reclamation; and the Marine Lot holder, including the Government, were to get the whole of the available reclaimed land in proportion to their respective existing lots for their own private and individual use without payment of any premium to the Government except this—that was part of the expense of carrying out the reclamation to which each Marine Lot holder had to contribute, including the expense of the construction of the Praya wall, of the roads through the newly reclaimed ground, and of all necessary sewerage and drainage; so that the Marine Lot holders paid for the entire work. In the second place he would call his Lordship's attention to what he submitted was plain from this Ordinance, sub-section 6 of section 7—that it recognised, taken in connection with the provisions of section 2 and the provisions of the early part of section 7, that it was not in virtue of this Ordinance directly, but in virtue of the agreement made between the Marine Lot holders individually and the Government as representing the whole of the Marine Lot holders that this work was being carried out. The Ordinance gave the necessary powers to carry out the works, it being thought advisable by all parties that the work should be carried out by the Government and under Government supervision instead of by the Marine Lot holders and under private supervision. It also distinctly recognised the right of any Marine Lot holder, if he did not think it profitable or convenient

for him, to refuse to be bound by the Ordinance in so far as it referred to Praya Reclamation Works, and so far as it referred to or affected his pre-existing rights; and that if he so disengaged and stood upon his rights as a Marine Lot holder under his Crown lease he was in fact entitled to have his special case investigated, and if he suffered any loss in consequence of the Praya Reclamation works to have his damages enquired into and compensation paid to him. For the purpose of the present argument, it was sufficient for him to say, whether a duty was imposed by law on the Governor of the colony to investigate the plaintiffs' claim and, make any award or not, that the governor for the time being, General Black, recognised the fact that such a duty lay upon him, and exercised his discretion as to what he thought sufficient by way of compensation for any injury such lessee had suffered, and awarded him the sum of \$15,000. He recognised the fact undoubtedly by that award that the plaintiffs had suffered some injury, and he assessed that loss and injury at \$15,000. Therefore the question for his Lordship's consideration now was not whether any such duty was imposed upon the Governor by the Ordinance, not whether he had an absolute discretion to refuse to assess any damage, no matter how great the loss. The Governor admitted that loss and injury were suffered by the plaintiffs; that they were entitled to compensation for such loss—to sufficient compensation. He took upon himself under the provisions of this Ordinance to investigate their injuries and to say what was a sufficient compensation and to award a certain amount. There were two questions practically involved in the issue stated and now before the court. First, having assumed that duty, was he or was he not bound to proceed in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by sub-section 6 of section 7 according to the laws of justice and equity? The second question was whether the Court was satisfied in point of fact—the facts being admitted for the purpose of this argument—whether or not the Court, if those facts were proved to its satisfaction, had power to set aside the award on the same grounds on which any ordinary award could be looked into and set aside by the Court? It seemed to him so clear that a superior court had jurisdiction to look into an award that he would ask his Lordship to call upon the learned Attorney General to show cause why the Court should not exercise its undoubted jurisdiction to safeguard the rights of any private individual.

The Chief Justice.—Do you wish me to call upon him now?

Mr. Francis.—Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice.—The general principle is quite clear, as you say, but the question in this case is whether, having regard to the special provisions of this Ordinance, the case comes within the general rules.

Mr. Francis, continuing, said that in reference to that his point was this. They had nothing to do now with the Ordinance. The Governor, General Black, exercised the whole of his powers under the Ordinance. He took upon himself the duty and responsibility of making an award, and he made an award. There was nothing whatever in the Ordinance which said how that award should be enforced or questioned. It was left on the face of the Ordinance to the general operation of the general law.

The Chief Justice.—The issue is in these terms. These things being so, that is to say, assuming all these facts as to his conduct and other matters to be true, having regard to the provisions of the Ordinance, has the Court jurisdiction to enquire into the proceedings connected with that award, and to set aside the award? It raises the whole question of whether or not it was an award cognizable by the Court.

Mr. Francis contended that there was nothing in the Ordinance to deprive the Court of its ordinary jurisdiction either as regarded judicial or semi-judicial procedure. The Ordinance deprived the plaintiffs of their rights under their lease to claim compensation, but there was not one word in the Ordinance which deprived them of their rights after the award had been made or during the making of the award. Was it to be said, supposing another Governor had come here or that the present Governor had re-

fused to agree to General Black's award of \$15,000, that the plaintiffs in this case could not proceed and obtain judgment in that Court on that award? Supposing General Black had said that the plaintiffs were entitled to nothing, and that they would have to pay the costs of the proceedings, would the Crown have been entitled to come there and ask for judgment for the costs? Supposing General Black had awarded twice the amount claimed instead of one-tenth of the amount and he had entirely neglected to hear any evidence that the Government Officials or specialists under the advice of the Attorney General thought it desirable to lay before him with a view to assisting him in coming to a conclusion, if he had acted towards the Government in the same way as he had acted towards the plaintiffs, and refused to hear the officers of the Government or to give them an opportunity of stating their case or questioning the plaintiffs' claim and evidence, would there have been anything in the Ordinance to prevent the Government from coming there and asking that the award might be set aside? In conclusion Mr. Francis reiterated that there was nothing in the Ordinance to deprive the Court of its ordinary jurisdiction.

The Attorney-General said.—The Petitioners allege that in or about the 22nd November, 1898, His Excellency Major General Black made a certain award under section 7 of subsection 6 of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance 1889, by which he awarded them \$15,000 as the sum which he thought sufficient as and by way of compensation for any injury that they sustained, as Crown lessees of M.L. 184, by the execution of the Praya Reclamation works interposed between their lot and the sea. The Petitioners are dissatisfied with that award as being too small, and in their Petition they allege that it was arrived at in an entirely unsatisfactory manner, setting out the various objections they have to the procedure adopted. For these reasons they ask the Court to set that award aside and to declare that it is wholly null and void and of no effect. It is right that I should point out that His Excellency the present Governor had nothing whatever to do with that award, and I may add that I was not in the colony when it was made. The present argument is confined to the question whether this Court has, in the present proceedings, jurisdiction to set that award aside, assuming (for the purposes of argument) all the facts stated in the Petition to be true, and having regard to the provisions of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889. The issue of law is settled thus by the Court:—"Assuming all the facts stated in the Petition to be true, and having regard to the provisions of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, has the Court jurisdiction to enquire into the proceedings connected with the award referred to in the Petition, and to set aside the said award and declare it null and void?" If the Court decides that it has such jurisdiction it will become necessary later on to enquire whether the facts stated in the Petition are true or false, though for the purposes of the present argument that question does not arise. This Petition is brought under Section 83 of the Code of Civil Procedure. That Section states the nature of the claims which can be brought under it. No other claims can be so brought. Section 83 of the Code says:—"All claims against the Government of the colony of the same nature as claims within the provisions of the Petitions of Right Act, 1860, 23 and 24 Vic., chap. 39, may with the consent of the Governor be preferred in the Supreme Court in a suit instituted by the claimant as plaintiff against the Attorney General as defendant. Is not the effect of section 83 to limit the claims which can be brought against the Government under that section to claims of the same nature as those which could be brought against the Crown under a Petition of Right?"

On objection by Mr. Francis, the Court considered the question as to whether the jurisdiction, if existing, could be exercised in this particular form of suit under section 83 was not open to argument on this issue. So the Attorney-General, rather than have an adjournment, decided to proceed only with the other points.

Continuing, the Attorney-General said.—One does not derive much assistance from consider-

ing the cases in which awards can be set aside in England, which is fully gone into in Cap. IX of Russell on Awards, beginning at p. 663, or by considering the Imperial Arbitration Act 1889 (52 and 53 Vict., c. 49) because all those Awards are Awards in the proper sense of the term, made by arbitrators to whom the matter has been submitted by consent of the parties to some dispute, or by order of the Court. The common law Courts had no jurisdiction to set aside awards, except in cases within 9 and 10 William III., c. 15, or the Common Law Procedure Act 1850 (both repealed by the Act of 1889). In all other cases a Bill in Equity was the remedy, but I think that was only where the submission to arbitration was by Judge's order, order of *nisi prius* or rule of a Court of Common Law or by private agreement not under the Statute of William III. (See Russell on Awards at p. 718). I take it wherever any Court had referred the matter to arbitration, or the parties had agreed to make it a rule of Court, that Court would have jurisdiction to set aside the award for proper cause. But, in this case, there is no award in the ordinary sense made by an ordinary Arbitrator to set aside. The Ordinance is unusual and not only enabled the Governor to do the work but to give no compensation at all, or such compensation as he thought fit in money or land. The same remarks apply to the Hongkong Law as to Arbitration contained in Cap. 19 of the Code. There the application to set aside an award must be made within 15 days from its publication. (See Section 89 s.s. 11). But of course all this law refers to a class of arbitration and awards of a totally different nature from that referred to in the Petition. The Governor who made this so-called award was neither made arbitrator by the Court nor by the parties, and I submit he was not an arbitrator at all. However, assuming, as I must, that the question of the form in which the Petition is brought is not open, the question arises whether any legal right of the petitioners has been infringed, for even assuming, as I must on this argument that the petitioners did not get awarded to them so much as they reasonably expected, still this Court is not a Court to try cases of conscience to say whether what was done was hard upon the petitioners from a moral point of view. What this Court will desire to ascertain is has any "wrong" in the legal sense been done to the petitioners? I submit

(1) That General Black, the Governor for the time being, in awarding the sum he did to the petitioners, was not acting in a judicial capacity like an Arbitrator appointed by the Court to determine the amount to which a claimant was *legally* entitled, but that he was acting rather in pursuance of a power conferred upon him as Governor and chief of the executive to mitigate a hardship by giving, as a matter of grace, compensation to one who had suffered a loss for which his legal remedy had been taken away by the act of the Legislature.

(2) I submit that the Award was an executive or administrative act and not a judicial act, and that the remedy was to appeal to the Secretary of State.

(3) That if the Legislature had intended that there should be a judicial arbitration with all its necessary judicial procedure, if the Governor had to hear Counsel and act like a judge, it is strange that the Legislature did not allot the task to a Judge or to some legal man as Arbitrator.

(4) That if the Court holds that in cases under section 7, s.s. 6, of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance 1889, it has jurisdiction to enquire into the proceedings connected with the award and set it aside, this will open the door to that litigation which, I submit, the Ordinance endeavoured to obviate. Any dissatisfied claimant could harass the Governor by coming into Court with allegations of errors in his mode of procedure, and thus force the Governor to explain to the Court how he arrived at his figures, what evidence he received, what investigation he made, and so forth. This I submit is contrary to the true intent of the Ordinance.

Now the Ordinance was well reviewed and discussed by this Court, sitting us a "Full Court" in the case of Ryrie v. The Attorney General (the City Hall case) some 10 years ago. The power of the Legislature to pass

an Ordinance taking away the rights of crown lessees was upheld. As Sir Fielding Clarke there remarked in his judgment, "With the policy of the Ordinance or the adequacy of the compensation clause the Court can have no concern," and Sir James Russell, the then Chief Justice, said:

"But apart from the merits of this particular case, whatever may be the rights of this or any other Marine Lot holder, the jurisdiction of this Court is completely ousted by the Praya Reclamation Ordinance. The Legislature has, by section 7 s.s. 6, enacted that Crown lessees who have not come in under Sub-Secs. 1 and 2 shall have no claim to compensation in respect of any depreciations of their lots by reason of the said works, and the Governor is vested with absolute direction as to awarding compensation to those who have not come into the agreement." — If the plaintiff was refused any compensation by the Governor still this Court cannot help him, for sections 6 and 8 extinguish all rights and remedies except those provided by the Ordinance, namely, to have an equitable allotment or compensation for injury, as the Governor may decide."

It is well to consider what Baron Parke called the "Golden Rule" in the construction of statutes. It is stated in Becke v. Smith, 2 Meeson and Welsby's Reports, at p. 195. The report begins at p. 191 and it is discussed in Wilberforce on Statute Law, p. 111. It is as follows:—

"It is a very useful rule in the construction of a statute to adhere to the ordinary meaning of the words used, and to the grammatical construction, unless that is at variance with the intention of the Legislature or leads to any manifest absurdity or repugnance, in which case the language may be varied or modified so as to avoid such inconvenience, but no further." Now, applying that rule to the construction of Sect. 7, s.s. 6 of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, which says that the Lessee in a case like the present "Shall have no claim to compensation in respect of any depreciation of his lot by reason of the said works, but the Governor may, if he thinks fit, award to him such a sum of money or such a Crown Lease of new land as he may in his absolute discretion think sufficient, as and by way of compensation for any injury such lessee may have sustained by the said works." Would not any one applying the ordinary meaning to these words consider the section intended to leave the matter absolutely to the Governor whether there was to be compensation or not and if so how much? It is not. I submit, either expressed or implied that he is to hold an elaborate judicial investigation and hear Counsel, &c., before he decides what he will give. The case of The Newry and Enniskillen Railway Company v. the Ulster Railway Company, 8 De Gex, Macnaghten and Gordan's Reports, p. 487, throws light on my contention. There a Bill was filed to set aside an award made by the Commissioners of Railways for the payment of a sum of money by the appellants as their proportion of certain expenses. The so-called arbitrators were appointed by an Act of Parliament. The grounds urged for setting aside the award were undue delegation of their authority and the admission of evidence taken *ex parte*. But it was held by Lord Justice Turner that they were not in the position of private arbitrators but had a discretion which the Court could not control. The case made by the Bill is stated at p. 497. The Judgment begins on p. 500, and at p. 503 the Lord Justice points out that the so-called arbitrators "might be amenable to Parliament for not having discharged their duty," but adds, "I see no ground on which this Court can review their Acts. Public officers may be kept by this Court within the limits of their authority, but if their authority is indefinite how is this Court to define the limits?" See the Judgment generally—Another case of an instructive kind is *In re Carnswilson and Greene*, L.R. 182, B.D., p. 7, decided in 1887. There an application to set aside an award was made and the application was refused. Lord Esher's judgment is very much in point; and I submit that this present so-called award was not one of that class in which it was intended

"that an enquiry in the nature of a judicial enquiry should be held that the respective cases of the parties should be heard and a decision arrived at upon the evidence laid before the Governor." I submit the Governor in this

case was not bound to hear the parties and Counsel, and have a judicial enquiry as a Judge would have had. It may be urged that the statute imposes a hardship on the petitioners, but Baron Rolfe said in *Winterbottom v. Wright*, 10 Meeson and Welsby p. 116, "Hard cases, it has been frequently observed, are apt to make bad law." It is no doubt a hardship on the plaintiff to be without a remedy, but by that consideration we ought not to be influenced." So too Lord Justice Brett at p. 618, in *re Perkins*, 24 Q.B.D. p. 613, says "I agree that is the law, though I think it a hard law, but we have nothing to do with the question of hardship." As to *delay* in applying to set aside this award all such applications must in England be made before the end of the term after the award made. *Smith v. Whitmore* 33 Law Journal Chancery, 218 and affirmed with *Turner*, Lord Justice, dissenting page 113.

Mr. Francis objecting to the question of delay being discussed in this issue,

The Attorney General then called attention to cases of legislation in England where works were empowered to be carried out, but, as the Act neglected to provide for compensation, none could be obtained by those damaged by the works. The cited *Boulton v. Crowther*, 2 Barnwell and Creswell's Reports p. 703, and *Ferrar v. Commissioners of Sewers of London*, Law Reports, 4 Exchequer, p. 227, and the remarks of Chief Justice Cockburn in the latter case, and also quoted Wilberforce in Statute Law p. 29, that the Legislature might injure private property without giving compensation. Proceeding he said—Finally if the Court should hold that it has jurisdiction in this case I should be glad if the Court would indicate its opinion whether the Governor is bound to hear counsel or to hear the parties (if they do not appear by counsel), is bound to allow a cross examination of the witnesses, is bound to receive no evidence such as Reports etc., except in strict accordance with the ordinary legal rules of evidence, and generally is bound to conduct himself in the same way as an arbitrator in an ordinary legal arbitration. Also, if the present Award should eventually be set aside, the present Governor will be called upon to make another award, and it is important that His Excellency should have some guidance from the Court as to the course of procedure the Court considers he ought to pursue. This will probably avoid a continuation of a litigation which has been already of a prolonged character.

At this point the Court rose.

#### NOVEMBER 1ST.

##### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CAREINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).  
HOWARD AND STEPHENS V. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General said he finished his argument the previous day, but there was one other matter which he thought might assist the Court in coming to a conclusion on the question whether the Governor was intended to be constituted an Arbitrator in the ordinary sense of the word. It was this. Section 2 of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance authorised the Governor to carry out the Praya Works. It was the work he carried out that caused the damage which would have given rise to a cause of action, if all claim for compensation had not been taken away by the Ordinance. If the Legislature had intended to appoint an "Arbitrator" in the ordinary sense of the word it would scarcely have chosen the person entrusted by the Ordinance to execute the Praya Works for such a post. Was it not clear, therefore, that all claims, i.e., legal rights, to demand compensation having been taken away, the Legislature intended to empower the Governor to give, as a solatium, what he considered morally right where a case of hardship occurred, to give or award so-called compensation as an act of grace or moral fitness, after making such investigation as he deemed right?

Mr. Francis said the learned Attorney-General in his reply on this issue argued that the proceedings in this matter which they were seeking to set aside were not in the way of an award at all—that it was not an arbitration and that it was not an award. If it was not an

award the Attorney-General had to make some suggestion as to what it was, and he said it was an act of grace. With reference to an act of grace the learned Attorney-General had, he thought, rather overshot the mark. In one portion of the argument which he pressed very strongly on his Lordship the previous day as a most complete answer to the other portion of his argument, he pointed out and cited cases to show where the Legislature directed certain work to be done and made no provision for compensation and no compensation was by any possible means recoverable. If the Legislature here had intended to authorise the work to be done and had intended that no legal claim or right to compensation should exist, all it had to do was to omit all mention of compensation—to empower the Governor to do the work and say nothing about compensation at all. But it would have been quite open to the Governor as representing the fountain of grace, Her Majesty the Queen, and as possessed of full personal power over the land in the colony and the money in the Treasury, by his nominated Legislative Council, the members of which had to simply obey his orders, to have given as an act of grace any compensation in land or money. The Government did not want the powers to be included in an Ordinance to authorise him to do an act of grace. Therefore the only inference to be drawn was that the Legislature did not intend to deprive anyone of the right to sufficient compensation for any loss or damage they might suffer from the carrying out of this work of great public importance he fully admitted, but that they intended to take away the right, and only to take away the right, to claim compensation in the ordinary form of proceeding by action or suit in that court or any other court. He took it that they did intend that compensation should be given—to use the words of the Ordinance, that sufficient compensation should be given in every case of loss or damage, and that the Governor should have power to award such compensation. The Act of Parliament used the word "award," and if these words were to be construed, as the learned Attorney General so strongly insisted, according to their ordinary meaning and not have an artificial meaning assigned to them, award meant award, judicial decision a decision arrived at after the exercise of a certain amount of discretion and after a judicial or semi-judicial form in which all awards were arrived at.

The Chief Justice—I think you will find from the Century Dictionary that while that is its proper sense it is also used in a general sense of allowing or yielding.

Mr. Francis—Perfectly true, but here it is used in an Act of Legislature drawn up and prepared under the advice of the legal officers of the Crown, and therefore you are bound to assume that it was used in the ordinary sense in which it is used and is habitually used in legal documents, in Acts of Parliament, in agreements of reference, in rules of Court. Continuing, Mr. Francis reiterated that the necessary implication to be drawn from the Ordinance was that that Ordinance was not to deprive the parties of any claim they had to compensation, to any compensation to which they might be entitled, but to substitute for the ordinary legal method of obtaining compensation by suit or action arbitration, and the person selected, although he was the Governor of the colony and although he was the person authorised by the Ordinance to carry out the works, was the most independent party who could be found in the colony. In conclusion Mr. Francis asked his Lordship to determine the issue of law in his favour and with costs. His Lordship expressed his intention of giving a written judgment in this case.

A body with the formidable title of the Laundry Associations of the United Kingdom, says the *L. & C. Express*, has formally put on record its protest against the introduction into London of the Chinese washerman. The delegates of the associations have met in solemn conclave and passed the following resolutions:—"That this meeting of the delegates of the Laundry Associations of the United Kingdom condemns the introduction of Chinese laundry labour into this country as being opposed to the health and morals of the community and injurious alike to capital and labour."

#### POLICE COURT.

26th October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

#### TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

Chan-Sau, a stone-carrier, residing at 11, Lau U Lane, was charged on the information of Lance Sergeant Lander, with being a member of an unlawful society—to wit, the Triad Society. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Lance Sergeant Lander stated—On the 9th ult., at eleven p.m., I went with five Chinese detectives to 11, Lau U Lane, West Point. I found in the defendant's basket, beneath the bed in his room, the book produced. I arrested the defendant and brought him to the Central Police Station. He was searched there. The certificate produced was found in his possession. The defendant denied owning the basket. In his girdle was found a key which fitted the lock of the basket. He opened the basket himself.

Tsoi Wuk Shang said—I am a merchant. For some time past I have made a special study of Triad Society matters. The book marked "B" contains the secrets of the Triad Society. It contains in the pictorial part the fine flags which are allotted to different Grand Lodges distributed amongst the various provinces. It contains the flag of initiation. It contains the standard of the Triad Society. It contains the yellow umbrella which is issued in the initiative ceremony. It contains the flag of the generalissimo, which has the pictures of the jewels in the back part of the book I have translated. The passage refers to five cups so placed that if a guest takes up a certain cup a Triad Society man will know whether the guest is a member or not of the Triad Society. The correct cup to take up is the middle cup, which is called the "Loyal Cup." The person takes up the cup, and just before he drinks the tea he repeats a verse of poetry, of which the following is the translation:—"The eight-coloured plum-flower is placed on the table. The five will swear together to protect the Ming Prince. We will each go amongst the different provinces to enlist members, and when we rise in arms we will form one force." I also translate the following extract from exhibit "B":—"We are surrounded by outsiders who are listening to our conversation. Therefore we members of the Hung Family (or Triad Society) should be on our guard." I also translate the following extract from the exhibit "B":—"These are verses with reference to going into an inn. The Hung door is open wide. Those who have no money need not enter. You who know the meaning of three times eight equals twenty-one, you may enter even without money. If you say three times eight equals twenty-three, your clothing will be stripped off you (to pay for your board and lodging). If you say three times eight equals twenty-four, you must keep quiet if you have no money. If you say three times eight equals twenty-one, you may take your meals without money." The answer three times eight equals twenty-one is explained by dissecting the word "Hung," and shows that person is a member of the Triad Society. The man who says three times eight is twenty-three is severely treated, because he has tried to palm himself off as a member of the Triad Society. If he gives the answer three times eight equals twenty-four, he will give the usual answer, showing that he is innocent of all fraud. There is another extract which I have translated from exhibit "B":—"The tiger descends from the hill at the will of the guardian spirit of the land. Everybody knows this fact within the five lakes and four seas (i.e., throughout the Empire). I have a loyal heart and martial spirit. When the savage beast will seize me, I will run away in great haste." A Triad man going on his travels has to learn the above verses, should he meet a highway robber on the way, and the robber, being a Triad man, may say to the man—"Friend, be careful as you advance; there is a tiger ahead which will devour any man." The Triad highwayman says this to test his victim, to ascertain whether he is a member of the Triad Society. If he is a member of the Triad Society he will reply—"I am not afraid; I have a loyal heart and a martial spirit. The

tiger is unwilling to devour me." Then the would-be victim repeats the verses above mentioned, and is allowed to go free. Exhibit "C" is the usual form of diploma issued to members of the Triad Society. On the left upper-hand corner of the octagon is a phraseogram which is supposed to represent the characters signifying "Loyal heart and martial spirit." On the right upper hand corner of the octagon is a phraseogram supposed to represent the five elements. Exhibit "C" is the genuine diploma of the Society and the Grand Lodge of the Kwangtung province. I have seen a number of these diplomas. They are always issued in this form.

Hon Kan Sheen, sergeant interpreter at the Central Police Station, said—On the 9th ult., at 9.30 p.m., I read the charge to the defendant. I administered the usual caution. He then made a statement which I took down in writing, of which the following is a translation:—"On the 7th October I went to Lyeemun to get my wages. On the next day I returned to Hongkong. On the 9th October the police came to my house and searched my things." Exhibit "B" belongs to Chan Shau. He came to me on account of his mother's death to ask me to lend him thirty cents. I told him I had not the money. Chan Shau said, "If you don't trust me I will give you this book." I said to him, "I do not know Chinese characters, and I cannot find any use for this book." I also said to him, "You must give me thirty cents when you return to Hongkong." He had promised to return me the thirty cents. He gave this book as security.

Prisoner was sent to the Criminal Sessions for trial.

#### ANOTHER TRIAD CASE.

On the same day Yau Ah Yung, a vegetable-hawker, was charged with being a member of the Triad Society. He pleaded not guilty. It appears that on the 8th of October, at 3.15 p.m., Lance-sergeant Landor was on patrol duty with Chinese constable No. 206, near the village of Fui Chi Kok, near Shatin, when he saw the prisoner sitting by the roadside. Not liking his appearance he searched him and found a paper (produced) inside his pouch. He took the man to Shatin and detained him in custody. It was subsequently found that the paper in question was a passport relating to the Triad Society. In the centre of the paper were two characters—"Hin Piu," meaning "Sight ticket," that was, "Let bearer pass."

The prisoner was committed for trial.

#### SENTENCE IN CHINESE CONSTABLES.

Chinese constables Nos. 381 and 293 were charged on remand with assaulting a Chinaman at Wan Chai on the 6th September. The evidence was to the effect that on the evening of the date named the complainant was going along Praya East with a truck, when one of the defendants came to him and charged him with causing an obstruction. He replied that he was not, upon which the constable hit him with his sword, and taking him to the other defendant they both struck and kicked him. They then took him to No. 2 Police Station. Sergeant Ritchie was on duty and enquired into the charge, which, after hearing the constables' story, he refused. The complainant then appeared all right and the sergeant said he made no complaint to him about having been assaulted. The same evening, however, he was taken to the Hospital where he was found to have ruptured his spleen. An operation was performed by Dr. Bell, the spleen being taken out, and the man recovered. The defendants, who had already been in gaol awaiting their trial about seven weeks, were sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

#### FINDING KEROSENE TINS.

On the evening of the 22nd ult. an Indian sergeant arrested the master of a trading junk at Tung Cheung, Lantao Island, in the district of Taiho, for being in unlawful possession of kerosene. He was found to have 62 tins of kerosene on board, and he was trying to sell it. On the man being brought over to Hongkong it was found that the tins were similar to those on the lorcha *Yee Yuk*, which was lost the other day. On the man coming before Mr. Hazeland he was discharged. His Worship expressing the opinion that he did not think the man had any felonious intent.

29th October.

## BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

## ONLY TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

George Smith, a seaman, was charged with having on the 27th ult., in the Sailors Home, conducted himself in a drunken and disorderly manner. He pleaded guilty, and explained that on the 27th ult. he got some money and leave to go ashore. This being his first time off the ship in four months, he started to celebrate the occasion, with the result that he got drunk. Not wishing to go aboard in this condition, he decided to put up for the night in the Sailors' Home. On going there, however, he was refused admittance. Smith wanted an explanation of this refusal, but he went the wrong way about it, and was finally accommodated with lodgings by the police.

Magistrate—I must punish you, and fine you three dollars.

Defendant—I have only two dollars and sixty cents your honour, and if—

Magistrate—Well, look here, I'll fine you two dollars and a half.

Defendant—Thank you, sir.

## EUROPEANS IN TROUBLE.

Another seaman named John Robertson was charged with assaulting Indian constable 546 on the 28th ult. whilst in the execution of his duty. The assault was committed on the wharf at Kowloon.

Robertson pleaded guilty. He had had a drop of beer, and knew nothing of what had taken place.

Five dollars or 14 days.

A nervous little man named Kelly, who stood twisting his hat while the charge was being read, said "Yes, sir," when asked if he was a vagrant. He was sent to the house of detention.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.

Fong Shing Yan, on the information of P.C. J. Hodgson, was called to answer a charge of unlawfully having in his possession, on board his junk on the 28th ult., one revolver and one sword, without holding a license for same.

From the evidence it appeared that the police boarded the junk in Victoria Harbour and asked defendant what he had on his clearance. He replied that he had fifteen swords and fifteen breech-loaders. On an examination being made, this was found to be correct, but a further search revealed the sword and revolver already mentioned, of which nothing was said in the clearance papers. Both of the articles were hidden.

The defence was that some of the sailors must have secreted the articles unknown to defendant; who professed to have no knowledge whatever regarding them.

His Honour passed sentence of \$100 fine or one month's hard labour, the articles to be forfeited to the Crown.

## DISORDERLY FRENCH SAILORS.

Three blue-jackets from the French cruiser *Chasselois* *Laubat* were charged with creating a disturbance in Queen's Road East on the 27th ult. They had been turned out of the Globe Hotel in consequence of their being disorderly and on getting into the public street they began to wrangle with one another and then to chase the Chinese. While thus engaged, two European constables appeared on the scene and they promptly took the men into custody. They were each fined \$5 or 14 days.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chung Li, a lamp maker, was charged with having been found in unlawful possession of thirty boxes of percussion caps, he having no permit for same. The percussion caps were found in a bandolier carried over his shoulder, and also hidden amongst his clothing.

P.C. Tarrett stated in evidence that he found prisoner at seven o'clock on the 29th ult. on board the launch *Yan Hung*, bound for Sam Chun.

Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, said he was asked to take the percussion caps by a friend. The magistrate, however, did not accept this defence, and fined prisoner \$250 or three months' imprisonment.

30th October.

## BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

## WATCH-SNATCHING.

Fong Hong, an unemployed coolie, was

charged with stealing a watch valued at \$16 from Ho Yat, ship's engineer.

Complainant stated that he came down to Hongkong from Canton on Monday afternoon by the *Hankow*, and had only walked about eighty yards from the wharf when defendant jostled him and snatched his watch. Complainant caught him, and gave him in charge. He was quite sure defendant was the man.

Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, his Worship remarking that he was evidently one of a gang who waylaid people in the streets.

## AN UNBUSINESSLIKE TRADESMAN.

Ho Yee is a lamp-maker, and works at 79, Hollywood Road. Ho Yee's business ideas are peculiar, so peculiar, in fact, that they landed him in the police court. The facts of the case are as follows. On 17th August last, Cheng Mung Fong, one of the interpreters at the Magistracy, sent his servant to the defendant to have a lamp repaired. The article was worth five dollars and a half. When a reasonable period had elapsed, complainant sent for the lamp, but was informed that the repairs had not been made. Further applications always met with the same reply, and, finally becoming suspicious, complainant taxed defendant with having disposed of the lamp. This the latter admitted, both to the complainant and to the constable who was called to arrest him. When brought to the charge-room, however, he appeared to have thought better—or worse—of it, and denied having sold the lamp.

He was sentenced to three week's hard labour.

## DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Sidney Culverhouse, one of the crew on the British transport steamer *St. Andrew*, suffered yesterday from a lapse of good manners. He was charged with disorderly on Pedder's Wharf at 7 p.m., and admitted the fact.

His Worship fined the accused \$3.

## AN UNLIKELY STORY.

Chan Choi Fin accused a coolie of stealing his box—an accusation that the latter successfully denied.

Chan Choi Fin said he was tally-man on the steamer *Loyal*. The other day he came ashore, and on returning found his box gone. Enquiry elicited the information that a stranger had come aboard during his absence and taken the box away. Now comes the peculiar part of Chan Choi Fin's story. He stated that he immediately went ashore and inspected every house in the western district in the quest for the missing box, which he ultimately found underneath the bed in defendant's room. Complainant at once gave information to the police and had defendant and the box conveyed to No. 7 Police Station.

In answer to a question from the bench, witness stated that he did not know defendant, and had never been shipmate with him.

Defendant's story was to the effect that complainant owed him some money—nearly \$30—which he had borrowed when they were shipmates together. Being out of employment and needing the money, he went to complainant and asked him for it. Complainant said he had no money, but that defendant could take his box as surety for payment of the debt on condition that he returned it when the account was squared. Defendant accordingly took away the box, but was followed by complainant, who watched where he put it, and then reported the matter to the police and had defendant arrested.

The box, when opened at the Police Station, was found to contain clothing and about \$18 in money.

His Worship, addressing complainant, said he did not believe a word of his story. It was preposterous to say that he had searched all the houses in the western district for his property, and just by accident found it underneath the bed in defendant's room. The story was altogether too absurd, and he accordingly discharged the defendant, whose story he believed to be true.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF PREPARED OPIUM.

Mr. Hazelard gave his decision in the case against Chuk U and Wong Kai, the licensed dross farmers, as follows:

The defendants who are the licensed dross farmers are charged under "The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891" for that they unlawfully did have in their possession 210 taels of prepared

opium without a valid certificate, on the 11th October, 1900, at Victoria in this Colony.

The evidence against the first defendant was to the effect that the opium, the subject matter of the charge, was found on the 11th instant at 6.30 p.m. in a basket under a bed on the first floor of Nos. 46 and 48, Queen's Road West, the place of business of the defendants. At the time of the seizure the first defendant was actually in the room.

The evidence against the second defendant was that of a free and voluntary confession of his guilt, and which was made on the 15th instant, four days after the seizure. The said confession was proved to my satisfaction by Cheung Sing Tsai, the accountant of the two defendants. His evidence is as follows:—"On the 15th inst. first defendant said second defendant had got him into trouble. Wing Kai, second defendant, said—'We are partners, and if we are fined or if there are any expenses incurred I (Wing Kai) will pay for it and will not get you into trouble.' Wing Kai said—'Consult the Company (Opium Farmer) and make it lighter.' Chuk U, first defendant, said—'The opium is Wing Kai's.' Wing Kai said—'I won't get you into trouble. I will pay the fine.'

Apart from the above confession, which I find as a fact, I am of opinion that although the defendant was not in manual possession at the time of the seizure, he was in constructive possession of the opium. It has been held that the doctrine of constructive possession applies in criminal as well as in civil cases (Reg. v. Rogers 37, L.J.M.C. 83.)

I therefore convict the defendants. The case is to my mind a very serious one, owing to the relation which exists between the defendants and the opium farmer, who is the prosecutor in this case.

I fine each of the defendants the sum of \$500, in default of which they will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months.

Mr. Gedge appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Almada for the first defendant, and Mr. Thomson for the second defendant.

Wednesday, 31st October.

## BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

## SETTING FIRE TO A RAT.

For refined cruelty, two Chinamen placed in the dock yesterday morning would be hard to beat. They were charged with having in Gage Street late on Tuesday night wantonly and cruelly ill-treated a caged rat by saturating it with kerosene oil and setting it alight.

Lance-Sergeant Kent stated that his attention was attracted by a crowd in Gage Street on Tuesday night at about ten o'clock, and on going to investigate, he saw the two prisoners poking the animal, which was all ablaze, with sticks. The rat was burned to a cinder.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging that it was their cook who set the rat alight.

His Worship, in finding the charge proved, described the culprits as being worse than fiends. It was a glaring case of heartless cruelty to animals, and the sentence would be \$25 fine each, or one month's hard labour.

The Chinamen, it may be added, reside at the Wesleyan Mission School in Gage Street.

## "RUSHING" PASSENGERS.

Ten chair coolies were charged with "rushing" passengers at the Hongkong Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. This is a form of offence that is becoming altogether too common, and it is gratifying to note the vigorous steps the police are taking to suppress the nuisance.

All of the accused pleaded not guilty. They were waiting for their masters, they said.

Indian Constable 509 submitted evidence that convicted them, and they were fined \$3 each.

## ASSAULTING A MAN WITH A PORK HOOK.

Kwan Sing, who keeps a pork stall at the market, had a dispute regarding the genuineness of a twenty cent piece with Wong A Hye on Tuesday morning, and settled the argument—to his own satisfaction at least—by sticking a pork hook in Wong's eye.

Lance-Sergeant Garrod said he was on duty outside the market, when complainant ran up to him and declared that he had been assaulted.

Magistrate—What state was he in?

Witness—He was bleeding right down the face and hands, your worship.

Defendant denied that he struck complainant with the pork hook; he was inside his stall and complainant was outside.

The magistrate found the charge proven and imposed a fine of \$10 or a month's imprisonment.

#### KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

Eleven Chinaman were brought up on remand charged with being keepers of a common gaming house. Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson prosecuted, and Mr. J. F. Reece defended.

The charge was that the first to the seventh defendants inclusive did keep a common gaming house at Lyemun, in the district of Kowloon, in this colony, on the 24th of October, and the eighth to the eleventh inclusive did play at this gaming house on the 24th of Oct.

Mr. Reece submitted a plea of not guilty for all the defendants.

Chinese Constable 262 was the first witness called. In answer to questions by Mr. Hanson, he said that he was sent over to Kowloon, and arrived at Lyemun, disguised as a cigar-seller, at 11.15 a.m. He saw a number of men gambling on the hillside, about forty feet from the sea-shore, by the side of two houses. He watched them for half an hour, and took note of what the men were doing. A red scroll with inscribed characters was hanging on a tree. First defendant walked up to the scroll,

Mr. Reece—Walked up to it! How could he walk up the tree?

Witness took possession of the red scroll, a number of documents with inscribed characters, and boxes containing "chops"—all used in the Tsa Fa lottery.

In reply to the bench, witness explained that the lottery consisted of 36 characters representing animals. A man placed his money on the particular character he fancied, and the result was known by opening the red scroll.

The afternoon was taken up in the translation of the characters on the numerous exhibits produced in the case, which was remanded until to-day.

#### BREAKING A COOLIE'S ARM.

A private chair coolie was brought up on a charge of a rather serious nature. It appeared that on Tuesday he and other three private chair coolies were conveying a party of Europeans to the Peak. Near the Albany, at the bottom of Peak Road, they were run into by a public chair coming up behind. A fight ensued, bamboos being freely used. In the melee one of the public chair coolies received a blow on the arm that snapped the bone clean in two. The coolie who was supposed to have struck the blow was arrested, while the injured coolie was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he now lies.

The accused was remanded until Monday. Dr. Bell having certified that the injured man was too ill to attend court. Bail was refused.

Thursday, 1st November.

#### BEFORE MR. HALIFAX.

##### A THIEVING QUARTERMASTER.

Harry Vanderhayden, an American, lately quartermaster on the *Empress of China*, was charged with theft. The articles stolen were taken from the ship and from his lodgings in Hongkong. There were three charges altogether.

Captain Tillett, Marine Superintendent, Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, said that during the time the ship was in port here, several cases of theft were reported, and among the things stolen were a gold watch and chain and a pair of binoculars belonging to the first officer, and a revolver, a pair of handcuffs, and a number of flags and other articles belonging to the ship. Two steam guages from the main boilers were also missed. The matter was put into the hands of the police, and their investigations led to the prisoner's arrest.

Vanderhayden's landlady, a Chinese woman, also gave evidence. She took the accused in out of pity, merely for friendship's sake, but finally becoming suspicious of him—he never left the house, and seemed desirous of avoiding intercourse with everyone—she ordered him to go. Witness had previously missed several articles of clothing, and when the police came to arrest the accused she had his boxes opened, with the result that the missing clothing was discovered hidden in them.

Sergeant Gourlay and Sergeant Murison made the arrest, and took charge of the stolen articles.

His worship found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment on the first charge, two months on the second, and one month on the third—in all six months imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively.

#### GOT THEM FROM A FRIEND.

"We got them from a friend" was the story three Chinamen told Lance-Sergeant Terrett when he asked them yesterday morning where they got the bars of soap and tins of tea and coffee they were carrying. The sergeant did not believe this yarn, especially when the first defendant flatly contradicted himself by saying a moment later that he brought the soap from England.

His worship shared the constable's opinion, that the articles were stolen, and fined the first defendant \$10 or a month's imprisonment, and the others \$5 each or 14 days.

#### "I ALWAYS OBEY ORDERS."

This was the reply, tantamount to a plea of not guilty, a private rickshaw coolie made when asked why he had that morning refused to carry his master to business.

The coolie's employer said defendant flatly refused to take him down to business, and was preparing to leave his service without giving the customary months notice.

Defendant: He promised to pay me eight dollars a month, and he only gave me five.

Complainant explained that defendant had never yet managed to put in a month without a break, and through his gross carelessness the rickshaw had been smashed. Complainant stopped the amount of the bill for the repair of the rickshaw out of defendant's wages, hence his complaint of receiving five dollars instead of eight.

His Worship (to defendant)—If you want to resign your master's service you must give a full month's notice. Three dollars or five days.

#### MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

29th October.

#### BEFORE HON. BASIL TAYLOR.

##### BROTHERS IN TROUBLE.

Before the Hon. Basil Taylor at the Harbour Office on the 27th ult., Charles Hutchinson, fireman on the British transport steamer *St. Andrew*, was charged with having on the 25th ult., and again on the 28th, in Victoria Harbour, absented himself from duty without leave. Defendant pleaded guilty.

The master of the *St. Andrew* stated that on the 25th Hutchinson, although ordered not to leave the ship, as it would be leaving the wharf soon, went ashore, and did not return till the morning of the 26th. On the morning of the 28th he stated his intention of again going ashore, with or without leave, and did so. He did not return until eight in the evening.

The second engineer having corroborated, and there being no defence, sentence of 14 days' hard labour, or until the ship sails, was passed.

Thomas Hutchinson, baker and mess-room steward on the same steamer, and brother of Charles Hutchinson, pleaded guilty on Saturday to absenting himself from the ship on the 25th ult. The captain and second engineer submitted their evidence, to the effect that defendant was absent all day on the 25th, and when he did return—on the morning of the 26th—did not go on with his work.

Ten days' hard labour, or until the ship sails, was the sentence passed.

There left Shanghai on the 22nd ult. by the *Sachsen* for Japan, en route for England on leave, Mr. Wade Gardner, who has been for some years manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai office. "Some of us," says the *N.C. Daily News*, commenting on his departure, "have known Mr. Gardner since he joined the Bank as a youngster; all of us know and have thoroughly appreciated his abilities as a banker, his unfailing courtesy, and his fine personal qualities, and we all wish him and Mrs. Gardner and their children a very pleasant trip home, and a return in due time to Shanghai, where we are glad to see Mr. Bevis installed again meantime in the managerial chair."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

#### THE KWANGTUNG REBELLION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

31st October, 1900.

SIR.—You ask why the country people are siding with the Imperialists against the rebels. This is easy to explain. The country people are between two fires, the patriotic rebels and the well armed and savage Imperialist braves. They know what armed obstruction to the Imperialist forces means, and rather than suffer extinction they are obliged to give way to the cold-blooded threats of the Imperialists. *They are in China!*

Although the country people support the rebels, what can they do without modern firearms and efficient rebel protection? Again, you must know that the rebellion is only in its infancy. Would it be wise for them to oppose the Imperialists at this stage of the rebellion, when opposition means wholesale slaughter, pillage and loot, and the extinction of their homes? We cannot blame them for sitting tight and watching events, and sometimes actively assisting the Imperialists, *under pressure*.

You cannot talk reason with the Imperialists. Their motto is "Obey or lose all." Not until the rebels have established their Provisional Government will the country people be sufficiently encouraged to openly oppose the Imperialists.

The savage excesses of the Imperialists are indescribable. I have just been informed that the braves have been digging up the very walls of the houses of the several villages quite recently destroyed by Admiral Ho Cheung Ching. The thousands of villagers are either killed or are homeless wanderers. What must be the misery of these poor people without homes and food? The winter is approaching, and it is sad to think of what will be the sufferings of these unfortunates.

We hope the Government of Great Britain will firmly object to the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent and defenceless country people which is taking place daily beyond the frontier.—Yours truly,

"A REFORMER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Canton, 31st October.

SIR.—I have read the interesting letter sent by a native correspondent and published in your issue of the 30th inst. under the heading of "The Kwangtung Revolt," in which your correspondent told us that the rebels are aiming at the overthrow of the Manchus, and the regeneration of China under Chinese rule, and the establishment of an enlightened and progressive government, friendly to foreigners. That sounds well indeed, as all the men of the Triad and other secret societies say the same thing also; but we all know that the rebels are not men of an honest type. Instead of attacking this village and that village, thus causing the destruction of so many innocent lives and so much property, why don't they march right up to Peking to negotiate with the Allied Powers on terms of peace and the regeneration of China, and ignore the Manchu government? This is the best opportunity. If I mistake not, it is the wish of every good patriot in China to see her regenerated. It is quite an open secret that nearly two-thirds of the officials, except the Manchus, and almost all the rich and respectable class, especially those who have been abroad, are reformers at heart though not in act. As they are under the yoke of Manchu tyranny they dare not openly declare their feelings; the official reformers dare not help to forward the cause of patriotism, because they are afraid of losing their heads; the rich dare not interfere, because they are afraid of losing their wealth.

Some people wonder how the rebels have got such a large quantity of modern guns and ammunition. It was the small mandarins who have by bribery helped to smuggle arms into the Rebel camps. No doubt some reformers in Singapore, America, Australia, the

Dutch settlements of the Archipelago, and other places, are constantly supplying the rebels with money. Still, as their number is enormous and there are many black sheep in the fold, some, not having enough to live on, must turn pirates and banditti. Between this and last year what accounts for so much blackmailing and piracy on the West River, necessitating the British Government sending the gunboats *Tweed* and *Sandpiper* to watch and hunt the pirates down? Were they not men of the Triad and other secret societies, who now call themselves "Reformers"? Kang Yu-wei is a reformer and a man of high intellectual attainments, but it is not to be supposed that he is in any way connected with the Rebellion. Indeed, he has disclaimed the association.

Here we have eleven gunboats of different nations lying at anchor opposite Shamen ready for action, and if the Triads or Rebels should come to jeopardise foreign life and commerce the Powers must use their big guns against them. If in 1851 the Taiping Rebellion, the greatest rebellion in China, could not succeed in subverting the Manchu Government, it is more than doubtful whether at the present epoch those who call themselves reformers can do so. I fear that most of them are mere robbers and pirates, whose chief object to gain a living and whose custom up to now was to hide themselves in the mountain fastnesses and sally forth to attack unwary travellers.—Yours &c.

V.

## WOODMAN, SPARE THOSE TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 29th October.  
SIR.—What is this Disease that has come upon us? Yesterday I was walking along the Magazine Gap, when on nearing the Military Sanatorium my eye was arrested by a picture of waste and desolation on the hillsides. Where erst was a charming mass of tender greens there is now nothing but brown sterility showing between the trunks of the slender pines. All the pretty undergrowth, the numerous flowering shrubs of a score of varieties, have been ruthlessly and regardlessly hacked away by some evil-disposed vandals. Who has done this thing, sir? Who is the destroyer of nature's handiwork, and on what the pretence? This is not a mere weeding out of tangled creepers and decayed vegetation, which is always useful and healthful, but the person who is responsible for this spoliation has done his wild work with neither rhyme nor reason. Evidently some prentice hand, who sadly needs his youthful (and mischievous) ardour restrained. Surely His Excellency the Governor cannot be aware of this defacement of the hills. Nor can the head of the Afforestation Department be aware, I should imagine, of this invasion of his domain.

Speaking of this official, I should like to call his attention to the great necessity for the removal of dead plantains from the plantation by Government Villas, for the clearing of the dense fringe of weeds along the paths in the Peak district, the trimming of the bamboo clumps, the destruction of the creepers that choke the trees, and the weeding of gutters which are being broken up by insidious growths.

As I have said, I cannot believe the Afforestation Department are responsible for the wanton destruction at Magazine Gap. Nor do I think General Gascoigne would inaugurate it, for such indiscriminate clearing is not at all likely to improve the health of the troops. The shrubs are not malarious. If there are marshy patches, why drain, if it is worth while, and above all, if there is any idea of fever from such undergrowth, then before rendering the country side a desert why not get some sound opinion on the subject? If the energy displayed here in creating an eye-sore had been directed to the draining of Little Hongkong Valley, some good might have been effected. But in the locality mentioned it is the slopes that have been desolated, the living beauties of the island and not the decaying vegetation that have been removed. When brown autumn lays its hand upon the hills and converts the vivid green to purple melting into grey, the bright tints of shrubs and bushes, and the gray flowers that adorn them break the monotony and give the winter one of its chief charms. I

hope, and I am sure most of the residents will echo the hope, that this crusade against Nature will be summarily stayed. We have not too much vegetation on this rocky island that we can calmly propose to exterminate it.—Yours, etc.

## A LOVER OF NATURE.

[Another correspondent, however, writes:— "The Military authorities are literally and figuratively not letting the grass grow beneath their feet at their Magazine Gap Sanatorium. After being empty for several years, the place is now in use as an encampment for a hundred men of the Hyderabad Contingent, in charge of one British and two native officers. Every day, from 6 a.m. till well past noon, these men are turned out to cut down the brushwood and undergrowth that grow so luxuriantly on the fire-clad sides of the knoll on which the main building stands. To the passer-by, the difference is already well marked. There can be no room for doubt that this wholesale destruction of mosquito harbourage will have a highly beneficial effect on the salubrity of the locality. Any how, the experiment is being given a fair trial, and the cognoscenti have no fears as to the ultimate result." —Ed. D.P.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 31st October.

SIR.—I have read with much interest the letter in yesterday morning's paper and would like to point out that this system of spoliation is also going on at another part of the Peak, viz. in the valley below the Peak Church.

A year or two ago this valley was one of the most picturesque spots at the Peak; now it is being wantonly cut up and disfigured by energetic individuals in the neighbourhood to grow cabbages upon, and presents the appearance of workmen's allotments.

Is there no law to put a stop to this irrepressible desire on the part of people, not endowed with a sense of the picturesque, to spoil Nature's greatest gifts? The reason quoted in the editorial foot-note does not apply in this case, since, instead of making the district healthier, it appears to have had the contrary effect, and several people living near have been down with fever. Enclosing my card. I am, sir, yours, etc.

ITA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—I am an old resident and can recall instances very similar to that so feelingly detailed by 'A Lover of Nature,' in your Tuesday's issue.

Years ago, yet not many, there used to be a thriving nursery of lusty young pine trees, where the barrack-like blocks, mis-styled Queen's Gardens, now lift aloft the architectural abomination of their unsightly outlines. It was one of the few restful sights on that part of the hill-slope. When the place was wanted by the all-devouring unsentimental builder, I cannot remember a single voice of complaint being raised because the beauty of the future pine wood had to bow before the unrelieved ugliness of native blue brick and stucco. Nor can it be supposed that complaint would have been heeded, even if it had been raised, though never so pleadingly.

A certain kitchen-garden, located between Macdonnell and Bowen Roads, erstwhile contributed bountifully of its esculent produce to the tables of certain august functionaries. When it was abruptly proposed to abolish it, and erect European houses thereon, not a little heart-burning, considerable consternation, and a deal of witty, though wasted, writing went on—for a man need not be dubbed either gourmet or Philistine because, forsooth, he professes to admire the humble edible growths of a vegetable plot. All objections, however, were alike unavailing, and residential buildings now rear their over-ornamented fronts, on the site where, of old, gubernatorial marrow-fats, cauliflowers, lettuces and pot-herbs, were wont to flourish in rich but regulated riot.

In the first case, mere ornament had to give way to utility; in the second, an object of utility was replaced by one of greater utility. Like reasons are at the root of the matter in the instance so graphically described by your correspondent. But his "picture of waste and desolation" is greatly overdrawn; a walk past

the place will be enough to prove this. Its utter unexpectedness, no doubt, partly accounts for this blemish in his statement. Still, it is indeed refreshing to see the military authorities acting so energetically and thoroughly. If your correspondent will carefully read over the reports of recent Sanitary Board meetings, especially Dr. Clark's excerpts of certain material reports, he will immediately and clearly see the absolute urgency for the wholesome clearance that is being effected.

Apologising for my length, and enclosing my card.—Faithfully yours,

RUS.

## SHANGHAI AUTUMN MEETING.

The Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting opened on Thursday. The following are the results of the first day's races.

1.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Once round. Value Tls. 100. Second pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies that have never won a race. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts. Jockeys: Non-Winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one Race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.  
Mr. Maxston's *Pirate* ... ... ... 1  
Mr. Tom Cannon's *Shifter* ... ... ... 2  
Mr. Ganwal's *Scorer* (late *Doppelganger*) 3  
Time 2.59 2/5

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—One mile. A Sweepstake of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 150 added. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.  
Mr. G. H. Potts's *Desert King* ... ... 1  
Mr. Detring's *Set* ... ... ... 2  
Mr. Waverley's *Tornado* ... ... ... 3  
Time 2.8 3/5

3.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have never run at any meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.  
Mr. Ganwal's *Referee* ... ... ... 1  
Mr. J. M. D.'s *Shell-me-not* ... ... 2  
Mr. Henry Morris's *Blueberry* ... ... 3  
Time 1.36 3/5

4.—THE MALO PLATE.—Half-a-mile. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.  
Mr. Hart Buck's *Esperance* ... ... 1  
Mr. Oswald's *Royston* ... ... ... 2  
Mr. Hampton's *Ariel* ... ... ... 3  
Time 1.3 2/5

5.—THE CHUR CUP.—Two miles. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.  
Messrs. Middy & Falk's *Igel* ... ... 1  
Mr. Rodoet's *Chessy* ... ... ... 2  
Mr. Buxey's *Rose de France* ... ... 3  
Time 4.3 1/5

6.—The LOTTERY STAKES.—One mile and half. For all China ponies. Value, Tls. 200 added to a Sweepstake of Tls. 15 each. Forfeit Tls. 5, if declared on or before the date of closing the entries for the Autumn meeting, when the balance Tls. 10 is to be paid, and the name and colour of the pony declared. The Stakes will be divided as follows:—First pony 70 per cent., second pony 20 per cent., and third pony 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race of one mile or over to carry 5 lbs. extra. Griffins which have arrived in Shanghai on or after 1st August, 1900, allowed 7 lbs. Non-winners and Griffins purchased prior to above date, allowed 4 lbs. No ponies qualified to run unless entered at Autumn meeting, in an official race. Nominations, which are transferable, close on 30th June.  
Mr. J. M. D.'s *Touch-me-not* ... ... 1  
Mr. Marshall's *Hopeless* ... ... ... 2  
Mr. Duplex's *The Doctor* ... ... ... 3  
Time 3.30 4/5

7.—The AUTUMN CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Criterion Stakes 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Robson's Loyalty	1
Mr. Duplex's The Dealer	2
Mr. Toeg's Yangtze	3
Time 2.47 2/5	
8.—THE WHANGPOO STAKES.—One mile and a half: Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third Pony Tls. 25. For China ponies, being <i>bona fide</i> Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race, 5 lbs extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.	
Mr. Mellaw's Balder	1
Mr. Duplex's Compradore	2
Mr. Tierce's Job	3
Time 3.28	
9.—THE FAH-WAH CUP.—One mile. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.	
Mr. Toeg's Fraser	1
Mr. Four Stars' Sunshine (late Skippack)	2
Mr. Henry Morris's Blueberry	3
Time 2.13	

## CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB V. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. This match, played on Saturday last, when a good start was made at 11.30 a.m., ended, contrary to general expectation, in a narrow victory for the Club on the first innings. In view of the apparent batting strength of the two elevens, it did not seem likely that either side would claim a victory. However, anticipation was upset, for the ball overcame the bat and scoring ruled low. The innings of the Public School men opened disastrously, two good wickets tumbling in the first over. Dyson (whom all cricketers congratulate on his style) and Strong were the only two high up on the list who showed any ability to cope with the bowling. The Major played a sound defensive game, but Strong forced the pace off the bowling from the City Hall end. Each scored 31 and between them they made more than half the runs on their side. After nine wickets had disappeared for 76 runs, Hill and Higgon, of the R.W.F. added 34 runs for the last wicket, the former driving well and bagging 20 not out. Sercombe Smith bowled better than usual, as his analysis shows. He had only four 4's hit off him and twice took two wickets with successive balls. The coolie, who was fielding as substitute, brought off a grand catch at square leg, for which he received the usual dollar talent money. The score of 110 did not look formidable, but it was nearly too large for the Club. Wall, Maitland, and Dexter saved the defeat by their batting and the Club are indebted to them for its first victory of the season. There were eleven 4's in Maitland's hard hit innings. We hope to see him turn out regularly to help the Club, which cannot spare men of his vigorous style. When he left, the collapse was painful. Though only five wickets were down for 122, the remaining five wickets averaged one run apiece, Salter and Krickenbeck bowling with great effect. Salter's analysis is interesting, viz. 4 overs, 2 maidens, 4 runs, and 2 wickets. It was just as well that he was a late selection. The second innings of the Public Schools opened at about 4 p.m. without promise. But when Strong and Ainslie became *vis-à-vis*, things began to hum. The R.M.L.I. man laid on well and was quite at ease. He played a dashing 97 not out, which was much appreciated by the onlookers. The innings was so merry that we must not indulge in hypercritical remarks. Ainslie's, on the other hand, was almost entirely a defensive innings, for he hit only four 4's as against Strong's thirteen. Sawyer's fielding was noticeably good, though there was not much fault to be found with the fielding all round, and it is a great pleasure to note an improvement in that important and fascinating department of the game. Next Saturday the Club will meet the L.R.C. and on Saturday, November 17th, it is expected that the Garrison will play the Club.

Appended are the scores and analysis:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

First Innings.	Second Innings
D. W. Salter, c Dexter, b Hutchinson	
Hutchinson	4
Capt. Ainslie, b S. Smith	0 not out
Lt. Krickenbeck, b S. Smith	0
Capt. Dyson, l.b.w., b S. Smith	31

Lt. Strong, b S. Smith	31	not out	97
Capt. Langhorne, b S. Smith	2	Smith	0
Lt. Nicholson, b S. Smith	0		
R. D. Anderson, c sub., b Mackenzie	2		
Lt. Lamb, st Wall, b Mackenzie	0		
J. Higgon, b S. Smith	11		
H. Hill, not out	20	b Wall	6
Extras	9		3
Total	110	Total	152

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Capt. Wall, b Langhorne	27
T. S. Smith, c Strong, b Krickenbeck	1
A. G. Ward, b Strong	6
Capt. Hutchinson, c Langhorne, b Strong	3
F. Maitland, c Langhorne, b Salter	54
Rev. Dexter, c Langhorne, b Krickenbeck	27
A. Mackenzie, b Krickenbeck	0
Capt. Doughty, R.W.F., c Langhorne, b Krickenbeck	0
T. H. Sawyer, b Salter	0
Rev. Good, b Krickenbeck	0
B. E. Hanson	9
Extras	
Total	127

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS. - First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	w.
T. Sercombe Smith	18.5	6	30	7
Capt. Hutchinson	5	2	17	1
A. Mackenzie	13	4	56	2

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	w.
Lt. Krickenbeck	12.2	1	45	5
Lt. Strong	10	3	25	2
Capt. Langhorne	6	1	32	1
Lt. Nicholson	4	—	12	—
D. W. Salter	4	2	4	2

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS. - Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	w.
T. Sercombe Smith	8	2	23	1
Capt. Wall	9	0	47	1
Rev. Good	4	1	18	0
A. Mackenzie	6	0	29	0
B. E. Hanson	4	0	13	0
Capt. Hutchinson	4	0	19	0

A match was played on Wednesday between the 3rd Madras Infantry and Capt. Wall's XI. The following is the score:—

CAPT. WALL'S XI. 1st Innings.				
R. E. E. Krickenbeck, not out	105			
J. H. Strong, c Mohamed Khan, b Ainslie	1			
A. Mackenzie, c Stent, b Andeappa	43			
Capt. F. Wall, c Ainslie, b Lumb	37			
Capt. C. A. Johnston, not out	41			
Capt. F. H. G. Hutchinson				
B. E. Hanson	did not bat,			
Rev. E. H. Good	innings declared closed.			
J. T. Wild				
P. Atal				
Chun Fawk				
Byes	11			
Total (3 wickets)	243			

## 3RD MADRAS LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Innings.				
Capt. Ainslie, b Mackenzie	21			
Handr. A. Lazar, l.b.w., b Krickenbeck	3			
E. F. Harding, c Wall, b Krickenbeck	4			
Capt. Harris, c Wild, b Krickenbeck	3			
F. G. Lumb, c Chun Fawk, b Mackenzie	6			
W. C. Nicholson, b Krickenbeck	8			
Pte. Andeappa, b Hanson	2			
Col. Taversham, st Wall, b Mackenzie	5			
Pte. Ramalingam, not out	7			
Pte. Raschid Khan, b Hanson	0			
Pte. Stent, l.b.w., b Hanson	12			
Byes 8, leg-byes 6	14			
Total	85			

CAPT. WALL'S XI. 2nd Innings.				
Rev. E. H. Good, c Harding, b Lumb	3			
B. E. Hanson, not out	19			
Total	22			

The match at the Happy Valley on Saturday last, between Queen's College and Victoria English School, resulted in an easy victory for Queen's College by 59 runs. The following is the score:—

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.				
C. Humphreys, b Rapp	3			
E. Humphreys, c Barros, b M. Suffaid	26			
S. A. Ismail (Capt.), c Rapp, b M. Suffaid	16			
F. Ellis, b Rapp	4			
J. A. Barretto, c Barros, b M. Suffaid	7			
A. Lee, not out	0			
J. Lawrence, b Rapp	1			
Tsoi Chan Fau, b Rapp	1			
Shi Shiu Kwong, b M. Suffaid	2			
A. Toe, run out	5			
E. S. Joseph, c M. Suffaid, b Rapp	3			
Extras	2			
Total	70			

## VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOL.

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## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

## THE INTERPORT MATCH.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Rifle Association that Hongkong will shoot for this event on Saturday, 10th November, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Naval and Association Range at Kowloon. The following will compose the team:—

Capt. Carlyle, A.O.D., Messrs. D. Baldwin, J. Cramer, R.N., G. P. Lammert, J. Marshall, D. McLennan, J. Pidgeon, W. Stewart, Ar. Sergt. Blair, and Co.-Sergt.-Major Wallace, R.E.

Reserves:—A. Watson and Corp. Nills.

Umpire for Hongkong—Sir John Carrington.

Umpire for Singapore—C. V. Ladds, Esq.

Umpire for Shanghai—A. Stewart, Esq.

All those who are interested in shooting are invited to attend.

## REVIEWS.

*China's Open Door.* By ROUNSEVELL WILDMAN, M.A., Consul General of the United States at Hongkong. With an Introduction by CHARLES DENBY, formerly U.S. Minister to China. Boston, Lothrop Publishing Company.

Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman's little book is an interesting contribution to literature on China. Written in a light and easy style, it brings out forcibly the main points in the intercourse of China with the other nations of the world and at the same time goes into sufficient detail to make it an useful handbook for those who have no practical knowledge of the Middle Kingdom. We do not consider that Mr. Denby's Introduction is a well-advised production, for it claims more for the volume than Mr. Wildman's own modesty allows him to ask himself. Mr. Wildman's work can stand by its own merits without Mr. Denby's eulogium. Mr. Denby, however, contributes an interesting chapter on "Peking, the Capital City," with which, as U.S. Minister at the Imperial Court for years, he is admirably qualified to deal. Mr. Wildman takes his story down to the fight at Yangtsun on the 6th August, and thus leaves off before the capture of Peking and the relief of the Legations. We may note in passing that the author takes Admiral Kempff's view of the attack on the Taku Forts, the wisdom of which was proved by events, he says. "It was a victory for the international fleet, but it had disastrous results. The boom of the foreign guns at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River changed the condition of affairs at once. . . . It was, as Admiral Kempff declared, an act of war. It had that effect on China; for even while the government with characteristic unreliability protested and promised, it also hurried troops into the disturbed section. A Chinese army gathered about Peking; a Chinsee army marched toward Tientsin; and the Legations and refugees at Peking, as well as Admiral Seymour's relief column, were placed in still greater danger. More than this, the bombardment of the Taku Forts brought to the front a leader for the Chinese forces—the Manchu prince, Tuan." Surely Prince Tuan was already very much to the fore. The last word on the Taku affair has yet to be said, but there is much in support of the author's view.

The most interesting part, however, of the book to those who look for information is the beginning, where Mr. Wildman discusses Chinese characteristics, illustrated graphically and amusingly from his own experiences, as, for instance, when he explains the process of "saving face" by the description of the street-quarrel between his "boy" and his cook; or the national lack of nerves by the tale of the preference for discomfort exhibited by his shroff. The author writes sympathetically of the Chinese nature, without either minimising or exaggerating the peculiarities. He rallies the tradesmen who think to get an article taken up in China simply by sending it out to that country. "The American firm that wrote me," he says, "they were sending out a representative 'to introduce their superior table cutlery' did not realise that their representative should be accompanied by a line of battle-ships and an army of invasion." Later

on he says: "An American going to France studies and strives to master French rules of ceremony and politeness. . . . A foreigner, however, never takes the trouble to acquaint himself with Chinese social procedure." After all, the conservatism is not all on the Chinese side. "In California," Mr. Wildman relates, "I have seen all the Chinese driven out of town by a civilised mob, because they worked cheaper and lived cheaper than the members of the mob. White men are never stoned or deported in China for commercial reasons."

After his introductory chapters Mr. Wildman proceeds to the history from 2852 B.C. to 1900 A.D., no small task in a book of 318 pages. We must admit, however, that he performs the task very creditably, and would only suggest that he might have stated his sources of information rather more frequently. An useful chapter on the "Commercial Outlook" follows, from which we wish we had space to quote a little. The twelfth chapter deals with "Canton, the Typical City," and we cordially recommend this to all intending visitors to the neighbouring port. Finally, after Mr. Denby's description of Peking, there is a brief sketch of the Boxer rising. Mr. Wildman's book, which is finely illustrated from photographs, is well worth the \$3.50 which are asked for it.

*How England Saved Europe.* By W. H. FITCHETT, B.A.L.L.D. London, George Bell & Sons. Colonial edition, 4 vols.

Mr. Fitchett is not a novice; as the author of *Deeds that won the Empire* he not only acquired well-deserved popularity, but he revealed a new treatment of materials that were apt to be considered within the special field of the severe historian or the irresponsible novelist. Mr. Fitchett has acquired the secret of putting old wine into new bottles without the usual unpleasant results to either the reader or the publisher. Produced at a period when the war pulse of the people of the Empire rose high over the brilliant military record in South Africa, the author's effort, in recalling so vividly as he has done the military and naval triumphs of Britain in the Napoleonic war, may naturally be expected to meet with a well-merited success. We have all read the history of the period the author deals with, and probably Napier's Peninsula War in addition; few of us in the east have the inclination, if the time, to wade through serious historical works, monotonous in their detail. But Mr. Fitchett has produced an historical sketch of the period when Britain rose to her greatness and accomplished the work that the continental countries, individually and allied repeatedly failed to do—she saved Europe from the dominating militarism and despotism of Napoleon. The story centres around the person of Napoleon and sufficient general contemporary history is given to make it complete and intelligible. So interesting is the book, although to the majority of its readers it must be going over old ground, that one hesitates to drop it; at one time the reader might fancy he was perusing James Grant or Charles Lever, at another the descriptions of naval fights recall the exploits of Marryat's heroes. It is a book well written, and evidently and written for a purpose, and no one after reading it can put it down without a feeling of pride over the glorious annals of British arms on land and sea. His first volume deals with the events. "From the Low Countries to Egypt;" Vol. two, "The struggle for the Sea;" Vol. three, "The war in the Peninsula;" and Volume four, "Waterloo and St. Helena." The leading Englishmen of the period, sailors, soldiers, and politicians, are dealt with and the author has drawn some excellent pen-pictures of the men who in that period helped to make or mar history. The three characters principally treated are those of Napoleon, and his two great adversaries, Wellington and Nelson, and one breathes a new inspiration from their magnificent victories.

"English sea-successes curiously puzzled Napoleon. 'I can see no sufficient cause,' he told Maitland long afterwards, 'why your ships should beat the French with so much ease. The finest men-of-war in your service are French, and a French ship is heavier in every respect

than one of yours; she carries more guns, those guns of larger calibre, and has a great many more men.' Napoleon did not understand that the difference lay largely in the man behind the gun."

Nelson's testimony is of value at this period when the complaint is that the men and officers nowadays did not get sufficient sea training:—

"The French squadron once, at a moment when Nelson was blown off the coast, ran out of Toulon, but after three days struggled back again half dismantled. 'These gentlemen,' was Nelson's comment, 'are not accustomed to a Gulf of Lyons gale, which we have buffeted for twenty-one months and not carried away a spar!' . . . If the great blockades hardened the seamanship of the British fleets, fighting for long months with the tempests of the open sea, they fatally enervated the seamanship of the French navy." Wellington's severe injunctions against looting are somewhat at variance with modern ideas, judging from the recent displays in North China, though his wisdom in this respect is unquestionable. The wholesale looting and outraging of peaceful natives in North China in the present campaign, may even now produce, what Wellington avoided, an armed opposition amongst the people of the country. As in the case of Nelson, but to a far greater extent Wellington's principal enemy was not the French, but the British Cabinet. Space will not permit us to give many interesting extracts, but the book is on sale at the local book-sellers. The four volumes are splendidly illustrated with portraits and sketches.

## CONSULAR REPORT.

## HAKODATE.

The total value of the foreign trade of Hakodate during 1899, says Mr. Acting-Consul Chalmers, amounted to £392,239, showing an increase of £181,052, as compared with 1898. This increase, however, is not entirely due to an actual development of trade, though the export trade in seaweed and in timber shows a considerable advance. The bulk of the increase is to be accounted for by the fact that the trade of Saghalien has not hitherto been included in the Japanese Customs return, and appeared there last year for the first time. A similar explanation applies to the apparent increase in the Japanese foreign-going shipping. The tonnage on the whole shows an increase of about 10 per cent. as compared with the previous years, and there is some slight increase in the number of all classes. The shipping of the port for the year comprised 4,347 steamers and 442 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,893,908 tons. The Hakodate harbour improvement works were completed during the year, and vessels of 26 feet draught can now find safe and convenient anchorage, the least water in the anchorage being 5½ fathoms. In 1899, 25 British steamers, 43,156 tons; 10 Norwegian steamers, 17,448 tons; two German, one Danish, and two Russian steamers entered the port of Muroran. The total exports were valued at 486,748 yen, of which 450,720 yen represents the value of 65,978 tons of coal exported.

In the same year eight British steamers, with a tonnage of 9,865 tons, three small Norwegian, one German, one Chinese steamer, and four Russian steamers entered the port of Otaru. From Otaru railway sleepers, valued at 191,293 yen, were exported to North China, but the coal export was only valued at 127,732 yen, inclusive of coal for ships' use. The imports were valued at 144,763 yen, and were mostly sea produce. The port of Otaru is in a state of transition, and extensive harbour improvements are in progress which will later on require alteration in the existing charts.

With regard to the discoveries of gold, Mr. Chalmers says: The centre of the newly-discovered auriferous area is the Mountain Horonoburi, in which are the sources of the streams containing the gold deposits, and it is surmised that rich gold veins exist in the mountain. So far, however, no report of any practical survey seems to have been made, though it is anticipated that this spring will see great developments with more scientific methods. . . . Licenses have already been granted this year to work claims covering 3,447 miles of river bed and 186,757 acres of miscellaneous land, situated not

only in the vicinity of the new discoveries, but in all parts of Hokkaido.

The new Government trunk line for the island and the line from Otaru to Muroran, with branches to the Yubari, Poronai and Ikushim-betsu coal mines (268 miles), were the only lines open to traffic in Hokkaido when Mr. Chalmers wrote, but the construction of the Government line to Kushiro was already being proceeded with, and it was hoped that the section from Kushiro to Shiranuka (17 miles) will be open to traffic by the present month.

The population of Hokkaido at the end of 1899 was 848,826, of which fully one half inhabit the agricultural districts of Ishikari and Oshima. The population of Hakodate on December 31st, 1899, was 90,131, showing an increase of 12,659, as compared with 1898. By a census of the Ainu, or aborigines, taken in 1899, they number 17,570, of which 8,560 were males and 9,010 females. They do not appear to be decreasing in numbers, judging by the statistics of the last eight years, and migration between Saghalien and Hokkaido is sufficient to account for any slight increase or decrease appearing from year to year.

### HONGKONG.

The preparations for the St. Andrew's Ball on the 30th inst. are now being taken in hand and the various committees have begun their sittings.

At the post-mortem examination held on the 31st ult. on the body of the Cingalese whose sudden death at 13, Old Bailey Street, on Tuesday afternoon was reported in our columns on Wednesday, Dr. Thomson found that death was due to natural causes.

Two bodies—one that of a private in the Royal Horse Artillery, dressed in dreadnought jacket, riding trousers and putties, and regulation boots and spurs, and the other that of a Chinaman, partly undressed—were found floating in the harbour on the 31st ult. The body of the artilleryman was in a decomposed condition. He had not been previously reported missing.

We regret to announce that Mr. A. A. da Cruz, agent at Macao of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, died on the 26th ult., after a protracted illness, at the house of a relative in Peel Street. The deceased gentleman, who made many friends in the colony, was about fifty-five years of age. Death was due to cancer in the stomach.

A Chinese constable was on duty near the Government Civil Hospital at one o'clock on the 26th ult. when he heard two of his countrymen shouting at the top of their voices. He told them to stop, as people wanted to sleep. One of the men was drunk, and he took notice of what the constable said, whilst the other, who was sober, shouted all the more. The constable accordingly took them to the Magistracy, where they were fined.

The Blue-funnel steamer *Menelaus*, from Liverpool, went ashore on Green Island on the 30th ult. On enquiry at the office of the agents of the company, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, we were informed that the accident happened while the *Menelaus* was getting out of the way of a junk. She was floated off on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock and goes into dock to-day.

News has been received in the city of the death of Mr. John Wildley, an overseer in the employment of the Public Works Department. He left Hongkong on the 17th ult. in the homeward German Mail, and died three days afterwards. He had not been well for some time. The deceased came to Hongkong about 12 years ago for the purpose of acting as inspector of roads. He has a wife and family at home.

Our readers will have noticed a large two-storyed building rising on the sky-line just above Victoria. This is the new hospital in course of erection for Drs. Hartigan, Stedman and Rennie, and it is now being roofed and will be ready for occupation in a few months. It contains twenty bedrooms and is specially designed for the comfort of patients. The site is a healthy and bracing one, commanding unrivalled views both of the harbour and of the islands to the south. A short though steep path is being cut from the Tram Station up to the Hospital, which will save a journey of a quarter of a mile.

### CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

On the 27th ult. it was reported to the police that a sampan girl fell from the bow of a boat into the harbour and was drowned.

The City Hall Library and Museum were visited last week by 495 non-Chinese and 150 Chinese, and 416 non-Chinese and 2,145 Chinese respectively.

The hockey match on the 30th ult. between the Hongkong Hockey Club and the officers of the Royal Artillery ended in a victory for the Club by three goals to one.

We see from the List of Stamps sent us by the Hongkong Post Office that the new stamps this year are as follows:—2 cents Green, 4 cents Red, 5 cents Yellow, 10 cents Blue, 30 cents Olive Brown.

Apart from the one fatal plague case (which occurred in the Harbour) last week, there were reported two cases of diphtheria and two cases of enteric fever in the City of Victoria, both the enteric cases proving fatal.

Some months ago a coolie named Lan Fin was arrested for stealing \$30 worth of wire. He was admitted out on bail, but neglected to respond when his name was called. Having been re-arrested by Inspector Cuthbert, he was on the 27th ult. committed to the sessions.

Sergt. Burton, R. G. A., late drill-instructor to the C. A. V. at Colombo, was a passenger by s.s. *Coromandel*. He comes to Hongkong to take up the position of Sergt. Major in the R. G. A. here. He was presented with a handsome gold watch as a souvenir by Nos. 1 and 2 section of the C. V. A. before he left Colombo.

Mr. Hazeland on Thnrsday concluded the enquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of Han Chau, 30, a married woman, and Li Yit Yau, a girl of 13, who were killed by the collapse of kitchens in Hollywood Road on 25th September. Mr. Hazeland found that both accidentally met their deaths by misfortune, and owing to the conflicting nature of the evidence no one could be blamed.

Shortly after six o'clock on the 27th ult. while the ferry launch *Guiding Star* was crossing from Kowloon, and when about half-way over, a Chinese passenger fell or jumped overboard, and was drowned. The launch was stopped and an effort made to save the man, but in the gathering darkness it was rendered fruitless. A sampan was passing at the time, the occupants of which made no effort to effect a rescue. The case is supposed to be one of suicide.

The pier now well on its way to completion at New Puddar's Wharf was designed by Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews, consulting engineers, of Westminster, and is being constructed by the Horsley Iron Company. When completed, it will be 200 feet long, 41 feet wide, and cost upwards of £10,000. It has eight flights of iron steps, and will easily accommodate eight launches at one time. The base of the pier, which is of granite and has two flights of stone steps, is 126 feet wide, and projects 40 feet into the harbour. His Excellency the Governor, we understand, has consented to open the pier on a date to be fixed in November.

On the 31st ult. being the ninth day of the ninth moon, a day which has been observed by the Chinese from time immemorial, numerous family picnic parties were to be met with in different parts of the island. Hundreds found their way to the Peak and ascending the highest points let go their kites therfrom and cut the strings. If the freed kite soared still higher the happy possessor returned to the lower levels encouraged by the thought that there was a good time in store for him. If on the other hand the kite showed a hurried inclination to seek mother earth, the owner took it as a call to brace his nerves for coming adversity.

Much regret will be felt by the community on learning that the Rev. G. R. Vallings and his wife are not returning to Hongkong, he having been appointed to a position in Scotland. Mrs. Vallings was one of the most finished amateur singers ever heard in Hongkong, and she also showed considerable ability in connection with the performances of the A.D.C. As a military chaplain Mr. Vallings was very popular with the local garrison, and his interest in the men was not entirely confined to things spiritual, for he was a keen sportsman, being a well known figure on the cricket ground. Their withdrawal is certainly a distinct loss to the local community, and many good wishes will go with them in their new sphere.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to the certainty felt that sickness was certain to follow the late heavy floods in Calcutta, quinine manufactured at the Ceylon Government plantations is now kept for sale at all the town postal sub-offices and through the postmen. The quinine is in small five-grain packets bearing the Government stamp.

In reply to a question asked in the Dutch Parliament as to what steps the Government had taken for the protection of the interests of Dutch subjects in China, M. de Beanfort, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that the Commander of the Dutch Squadron had been instructed not to take any part in the military operations, except for the protection of Dutch subjects.

The *Matin* (Paris) says:—The annexation of Manchuria will necessarily occasion an exchange of explanations. At present nothing definite has been done. Everything is subordinate to the intervention treaty. If, moreover, an understanding should be impossible, France has in her hand the portion which has been assigned to her, but she prefers, with all the Powers, to adhere to the principle of the territorial integrity of China.

The German transport *Frankfurt* on her last return journey from China to San Francisco entered the harbour with the police flag flying. Two of her crew had mutinied while crossing the Pacific, and had severely assaulted Mr. Christek, the second engineer. The *Frankfurt* was formally chartered by the German Government but a few weeks ago. It was the original intention of the Government that she should ply between Germany and China and carry troops only, but these plans were altered, and when the vessel arrived in Chinese waters she was ordered to San Francisco for a cargo of horses. The transport carries 102 men.

The *Times* records that the P. and O. steamship *India*, which arrived at Plymouth on the 22nd ult., brought 44 naval and military invalids from China. The worst cases on board were those of A. Bevis, A. B. of the *Centurion*, who has lost his sight through a bullet wound in the right cheek, and Sergeant H. C. Miller, R.M.A., who was shot through both hips. The 22 men who landed could walk, and they were soon disembarked, together with their baggage. Many of the cases were of men who were invalided from enteric fever contracted during their stay at the front. Most of the invalids were with Admiral Seymour's column, and, although they are fast recovering health, many of them bear unmistakable signs of their severe experiences.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer *Fame*, which has been under repairs at the local patent slip at Kosuge, Nagasaki, was taken out for a trial trip on the 18th ult. The trial proved successful, and the *Fame* left Nagasaki next day for Taku via Weihaiwei.

Plans are at present under discussion, says *Engineering*, for opening a new direct line of communication overland between China and Russia. It is proposed to build a line from Samarkand to Hankow via Chodschend, Margitan, and through one of the Pamirs. It will be necessary to drive a tunnel through the Koshgor mountains. From Kashgar, which is the centre of the transit trade between East Turkestan and Russian Central Asia, the railway will either pass through the broad Tarim valley or go in a south-eastern direction to Tschatan, on to Tschortschen and Tschorjolyk at the Lobnor lake. From there the line will have to be carried through one of the passes in the Altyn mountains to the Tsoidam plateau, along the Semenow mountains, past the Laku-Nor lake to the Hoang-ho valley and the town of Lau-tschor, which is the capital of the province of Kansu, which boasts a population of 11,000,000 of souls. From Lau-tschor it is proposed to carry the railway through the towns of Feng-hsiang, Hsi-hsiang, and Hsing-an to the province of Shensi, with 9,000,000 inhabitants. From this province the railway is to proceed through the Hankiang river valley to Hankow, a centre for inland Chinese trade. Hankow has steamer connection with the rich province of Szechuan, which has a population of 46,000,000. The railway, if constructed, will no doubt prove of immense importance to Russian trade, and the Russian Government is understood to be greatly interested in the scheme.

The Proclamation of the 11th June against Tainan, Formosa, as an infected port is revoked by command of H.E. the Governor, published in the *Gazette*.

Amongst the members who retired from Parliament at the General Election was Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., Chairman of the P. and O. Company.

The German transports *Crefeld* and *Valdivia* landed at Shanghai on Monday last 1,700 troops, who replace the two companies previously garrisoned, which were embarked for Taku.

The following promotion is notified by the Admiralty:—Commander Robert H.J. Stewart to be Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Sept. 6, 1900. Specially promoted for service in connection with the capture of the Taku Forts.

The report of the suicide of Yu n on the Hsia 22nd ult. is confirmed both from German and from Chinese sources. According to the Shanghai *Sui Wen Pao*, he was driven to the act by the loss of his official position, the determination of the foreign nations to compass his destruction, and the evident intention of the Chinese government to inflict punishment upon him. The *Shen Pao* gives a variation of the report, stating that the suicide was accomplished by swallowing gold-leaf.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 2nd November.—Still there have been no fresh supplies, and there are no stocks on hand.

##### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 2nd November.—The position of the market is nearly the same as when last reported.

Quotations are:—  
 Shekloong, No. 1, White.....87.90 to 87.95 picl.  
 " 2, White.....7.00 to 7.05 "  
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.10 to 5.15 "  
 " 2, Brown ... 5.00 to 5.05 "  
 Swatow, No. 1, White.....7.95 to 8.00 "  
 " 1, White.....6.95 to 7.00 "  
 Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 5.05 to 5.10 "  
 " 2, Brown ... 4.95 to 5.00 "  
 Foochow Sugar Candy.....11.25 to 11.30 "  
 Shekloong 2 " .....9.95 to 10.00 "

##### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Richmond Castle*, sailed 6th September. For New York:—1,500 cases camphor, 1,250 pkgs. fire crackers, 590 slabs tin, 300 pkgs. cassia, 275 bales split bamboo, 258 cases blackwoodware, 70 cases paper, 61 cases Chinaware, 50 boxes gallnut, 5,532 pkgs. merchandise.

Per steamer *Saxiano* sailed on the 9th Oct. For Havre:—1 case silks, 3 cases sundries, 15 cases human hair, 20 cases cantharides, 38 cases Chinaware, 50 rolls matting, 125 bales canes, 722 rolls mats, 2,500 pkgs. tea. For Havre and/or Bordeaux:—28 rolls matting. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—6 cases blackwoodware, 10 bales canes, 15 cases Chinaware, 18 cases human hair, 28 cases paper, 41 bales mats. For Hamburg:—4 cases human hair, 10 cases essential oil, 11 cases sundries, 75 bales canes, 85 rolls matting, 96 bales feathers, 10 cases fire crackers, 122 cases wood oil, 345 cases preserves. For Hamburg and/or London:—35 cases bristles. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp and/or London:—10 cases bristles. For Bremen:—292 rolls matting. For Amsterdam:—223 pkgs. preserves. For Rotterdam:—50 cases preserves. For Copenhagen:—55 cases preserves. For Buenos Ayres:—150 pkgs. tea. For Montevideo and/or Buenos Ayres:—100 pkgs. tea. For Lisbon:—1 box glassware. For Oporto:—12 cases Chinaware.

Per steamer *Afridi*, sailed on the 18th Sept. For New York:—275 bales split bamboo, 171 pkgs. preserves, 25 cases cleared bristles, 20 cases paper, 86 cases blackwoodware, 2,884 pkgs. merchandise.

Per steamer *Maria de Larrinaga*, sailed on the 11th October. For New York:—388 cases blackwoodware, 260 cases palm leaf fans, 300 boxes cassia, 295 bales split bamboo, 43 cases preserves, 51 cases Chinaware, 70 rolls matting, 20 bales canes, 25 cases gallnuts, 3,476 pkgs. merchandise.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, sailed on the 13th October. For London:—102 bales raw silk, 40 bales waste silk opt. Manchester, 6 cases silks, 10 cases bristles, 2 cases bird feathers, 2 cases hair, 2 cases China ink, 1 case grass cloth, 8 cases cigars from Manila. For Manchester:—1 bale waste silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—705 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—546 bales raw silk, 200 bales waste silk, 133 bales pierced cocoons, 1 case silks, 15 cases hair.

Per steamer *Patroclus*, sailed on the 16th October. For London:—2,240 boxes=47.040 lbs. scented caper, tea, 50 boxes (particulars unknown), 1,050 bales hemp, 100 bales waste silk, 16 bales canes, 800 casks preserves, 316 cases preserves, 40 cases bristles, 40 cases blackwoodware, 28 cases Chinaware, 34 cases cigars, 40 cases essential oil, 682 bags gum, 163 bags ore, 195 pkgs. shell, 25 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For London opt. Glasgow:—100 casks ginger. For London opt. Hamburg:—67 bales galangal, 74 bales canes. For Liverpool:—1,715 bales hemp, 60 pkgs. tea. For Glasgow:—410 cases ginger. For Rotterdam:—12 pkgs. rattanware.

Per German mail steamer *Sachsen*, sailed on the 17th October. For Beyrouth:—50 boxes cassia. For Genoa:—402 bales waste silk, 362 bales raw silk, 67 bales cocoons. For Trieste:—100 bales rattanshaving. For Buenos Ayres:—1 box silkpiecegoods. For Manchester:—1 bale waste silk. For Antwerp:—118 bales feathers, 50 cases preserves, 30 rolls matting, 10 cases Chinaware, 3 cases cigars. For Antwerp/Hamburg:—125 casks preserves, 57 boxes bristles. For Antwerp/Hamburg/London:—1,300 boxes cassia, 179 boxes bristles. For Amsterdam:—200 boxes preserves. For Amsterdam Rotterdam:—26 casks ginger. For Rotterdam:—75 cases ginger. For Bremen:—192 half-chests tea, 75 casks ginger, 40 rolls matting, 7 cases effects, 5 boxes ginger, 3 boxes blackwoodware. For Hamburg:—1,833 half-chests tea, 270 bales canes, 100 pkgs. tea, 52 bales feathers, 40 cases bristles, 36 cases gallnuts, 23 cases human hair, 20 cases essential oil, 8 bales skins rugs, 4 cases paper, 4 cases cigars. For Hamburg/London:—250 bales cassia, 20 boxes bristles. For Copenhagen:—100 boxes cassia.

##### RICE.

HONGKONG, 2nd November.—A further decline in prices is reported, and the market is weak.

Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary .....\$2.75 to 2.80  
 " Round, Good quality .....2.90 to 2.95  
 " Long .....3.10 to 3.15  
 Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ... 2.90 to 2.95  
 " Garden, " No. 1 ... 3.20 to 3.25  
 " White .....3.90 to 3.95  
 " Fine Cargo .....4.10 to 4.15

##### MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 2nd November.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

**YARN AND PIECE GOODS.**—*Bombay Yarn*: 900 bales No. 10 at \$83 to \$88, 450 bales No. 12 at \$88 to \$94.50, 250 bales No. 16 at \$91 to \$102, 750 bales No. 20 at \$94 to \$108.

##### COTTON YARN.

per bale  
 Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....\$78.00 to \$109.00  
 English—Nos. 16 to 24.....114.00 to 120.00  
 " 22 to 24.....120.00 to 128.00  
 " 28 to 32.....136.00 to 142.00  
 " 38 to 42.....155.00 to 170.00

##### COTTON PIECE GOODS.

per piece  
 Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. .....2.25 to 2.35  
 7 lbs. .....2.55 to 2.65  
 8.4 lbs. .....3.10 to 3.85  
 9 to 10 lbs. .....3.90 to 4.75  
 White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.65 to 2.85  
 " 58 to 60 " 3.40 to 4.20  
 " 64 to 66 " 4.50 to 5.55  
 Fine .....5.40 to 8.10  
 Book-folds. 4.60 to 6.50  
 Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....0.80 to 1.65  
 T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 1.85 to 2.00  
 7 lbs. (32 " ) .....2.15 to 2.40  
 6 lbs. (32 " ) , Mexs. 2.05 to 2.30  
 7 lbs. (32 " ) .....2.65 to 3.05  
 8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.) 3.00 to 3.80  
 Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to } 4.40 to 7.30  
 16 lbs. ....

##### FANCY COTTONS.

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 to } 1.55 to 5.00  
 8 lbs }  
 Brocades—Dyed .....— to —  
 per yard  
 Chintzes—Assorted .....0.08 to 0.17  
 Velvets—Black, 22 in. .....0.22 to 0.60  
 Velveteens—18 in. .....0.20 to 0.22  
 per dozen  
 Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.30 to 2.50

##### WOOLENS.

per yard  
 Spanish Stripes—Sundry chps. 0.80 to 1.50  
 Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 2.50  
 per piece  
 Long Ells—Scarlet .....6.40 to 10.00  
 Assorted .....6.50 to 10.10  
 Camlets—Assorted .....12.50 to 32.00  
 Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } 8.00 to 20.00  
 Assorted .....  
 Orleans—Plain .....8.50 to 10.00  
 per pair  
 Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. .....4.00 to 18.00

##### METALS.

per picul  
 Iron—Nail Rod .....4.25 to —  
 Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.) 4.10 to —  
 Swedish Bar .....6.50 to —  
 Small Round Rod .....5.25 to —  
 Hoop 1 to 12 in. .....5.75 to —  
 Wire 5.25 .....8.50 to —  
 Old Wire Rope .....2.50 to —  
 Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 10.25 to —  
 Australian .....10.20 to —  
 Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14.20 oz. 40.00 to —  
 Vivian's. 14.20 oz. 39.00 to —  
 Elliot's. 14.20 oz. 39.00 to —  
 Composition Nails .....60.00 to —  
 Japan Copper, Slabs .....41.00 to —  
 Tin .....62.00 to —  
 per box  
 Tin-Plates .....6.75 to —  
 per cwt. case  
 Steel 1 to 2 .....5.50 to —

##### SUNDRIES.

per picul  
 Quicksilver .....158.00 to 162.00  
 per box  
 Window Glass .....5.70 to —  
 per 10-gal. case  
 Kerosene Oil .....2.50 to —

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 2nd November.

##### EXCHANGE.

##### ON LONDON.

Telegraphic Transfer .....2/1  
 Bank Bills, on demand .....2/1  
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....2/1  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....2/1  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight .....2/1  
 Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/1

##### ON PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand .....2.64  
 Credits, 4 months' sight .....2.69

##### ON GERMANY.

On demand .....2.15

##### ON NEW YORK.

Bank Bills, on demand .....51

Credits, 60 days' sight .....52

##### ON BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Transfer .....157  
 Bank, on demand .....158

##### ON CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Transfer .....157  
 Bank, on demand .....158

##### ON SHANGHAI.

Bank, at sight .....71

Private, 30 days' sight .....72

##### ON YOKOHAMA.

On demand .....3 p.c. dis.

##### ON MANILA.

On demand .....1 p.c. pm.

##### ON SINGAPORE.

On demand .....1 1/2 p.c. pm.

##### ON BATAVIA.

On demand .....126

##### ON HAIPHONG.

On demand .....2 p.c. pm

##### ON SAIGON.

On demand .....1 p.c. pm.

##### ON BANGKOK.

On demand .....60

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate .....0.45

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .....50

BAR SILVER, per oz. .....20 1/2

**VERNON & SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT.**  
HONGKONG, 2nd November.—A fair business has been transacted during the week under review, and rates in most cases have ruled steady to firm. There are no especial features to report.

**BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghais continue quiet with only small sales at 314, 312 and 313 per cent. premium cash, and at equivalent rates forward, market closing quiet at 313. Nationals have been placed at quotation.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**—Unions have changed hands at \$245, Cantons at \$126, China Traders at \$52 and North Chinas at Tls. 180 ex div. Yangtzes and Straits are neglected at quotations.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**—Hongkongs have been placed at \$295 and Chinas at the reduced rate of \$78, both stocks closing steady at quotations.

**SHIPPING.**—Hongkong Canton and Macaos ruled rather weaker in the early part of the week with sales and sellers at \$32½ and \$32, but close steady at \$32½. Indo-Chinas in the early part of the week were freely offered at \$88, but towards settlements a small demand sent the rate to \$89, and it has since risen to \$91 after sales at \$89 and \$90. Market closes steady at \$91. Douglasses are enquired for in a small way at \$111. China Manilas are on offer at quotations without finding buyers. China Mutuals are in demand at quotations. Star Ferries have changed hands at \$18 and \$4½.

**REFINERIES.**—A small lot of China Sugars have changed hands at \$110 and market closes firmer at \$112. Luzons remain neglected and without business.

**MINING.**—Punjoms have ruled weak but with fair sales at \$3, \$2.90 and \$2.80, market closing with sellers at \$2.90 and buyers at \$2.80. Jelebus have been on offer at \$8 and later at \$7½, but with only a small business resulting. Raubs remain quiet at the reduced rate of \$50, this market following the Singapore market which is reported to be affected by Chinese holders selling mining stock to participate in the prevailing land speculation. Queens, Olivers and Caledonians are neglected.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—Hongkong and Whampoa continue quiet at 545 with only small sales and sellers, forward at equivalent rates. Kowloon Wharves have ruled steady to firm with sales during the week at \$83 and \$83½, market closing steady at \$84. Wanchais remain unchanged and without business.

**LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.**—Hongkong Lands have further improved to \$193 after sales at \$190, \$191 and \$192, market closing steady at the last rate. Hotels continue quite neglected. West Points have been on offer during the week at \$50½ without inducing buyers to come forward. Humphreys after further sales at \$11½ have improved to \$12 and a fair business has been done at the latter rate, market however closes quieter with a few shares on offer at \$11.75.

**CANTON MILLS.**—Hongkongs remain of offer at \$8½ but without business. In the absence of local business quotations for the Shanghai Mills are taken from the last Northern circulars.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Green Islands have changed hands at \$19. Electrics at \$10 and \$10½ and China Providents at \$10, \$9.90 and \$9.75. Watsons, Watkins and United Asbestos have been on offer without inducing business. Fenwicks have found buyers at \$50 and Dairy Farms are enquired for at \$8½.

**MEMOS.**—Hongkong Cotton & Spinning Co. extraordinary meeting on 10th instant to consider the financial position of the Company. Dairy Farms ordinary yearly meeting on 10th instant. Transfer Books closed from 8th to 16th instant.

**N.B.**—Readers will please note that this issue of Mr. J. Y. V. Vernon's report is under the heading of "Vernon and Smyth's Weekly Share Report." Mr. Frank Smyth having been admitted a partner in Mr. Vernon's business on the 1st inst.

Closing quotations are as follows:—		
COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	[\$516], sellers 313 p. ct. prem. = London, £57.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s. Od.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares .....	£8	\$26, sales & buyers
B. Shares .....	£8	\$26, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£8	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.75, sellers
China Sugar .....	\$100	\$112, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
International .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
Laou Kung Mow .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee .....	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Hongkong .....	\$100	\$8, sellers
Dairy Farm .....	\$6	\$8.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	£25	\$50, sales
Green Island Cement..	\$10	\$18, sellers
H. & C. Bakery .....	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas ..	£10	\$118, buyers
Hongkong Electric ..	\$5	\$104, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ..	\$100	\$170, buyers
Hongkong Hotel .....	\$50	\$118, sellers
Hongkong Ice .....	\$25	\$171, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G..	\$50	\$84, buyers
Hongkong Rope .....	\$50	\$170, sellers
H. & W. Dock .....	\$125	545 p. ct. prem. = \$806, sales & sels.
Insurance —		
Canton .....	\$50	\$126, buyers
China Fire .....	\$20	\$78, sales
China Traders' .....	\$25	\$52, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire .....	\$50	\$295, sales & sellers
North-China .....	£25	Tls. 180, ex d., sales
Straits .....	\$20	\$1. [ & sellers
Union .....	\$50	\$245, sales & sellers
Yangtze .....	\$60	\$116, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$193, sellers
Humphreys Estate..	\$10	\$11.75, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$25.
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sellers
Luzon Sugar .....	\$100	\$35, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages .....	Frs. 250	\$250, buyers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	10 cents, sellers
Do. Preference .....	\$1	10 cents
Jelebu .....	\$5	\$7½.
Queen's Mines Ld..	25c.	8 cents, sellers
Olivers Mines, A...	\$5	\$21, sellers
Do. B...	\$5	\$1.50, sellers
Punjoin .....	\$8	\$2.90, sellers
Do. Perference...	\$1	75 c., sales & buys.
Raubs .....	16s. 10d.	\$50.
New Amoy Dock .....	\$6	\$20½.
Oriente Hotel Co., Ld.	\$50	\$50.
Steamship Cos.—		
China and Manila ..	\$50	[\$65, sales & sells. \$28, sellers]
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£10½, buyers
China Ordinary .....	£10	£10½, buyers
Do. .....	£5	£5½, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$40, buyers
H. Canton and M...	\$15	\$32, buyers
Indo-China S. N...	£10	£91, buyers
Shell Transport and		
Trading Co. ....	£1	£3 5s.
Star Ferry .....	\$10	[\$18, sales \$4½, sellers]
Tebrau Planting Co...	\$5	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos .....	\$4	\$8, sellers
D. ....	\$10	\$20.
Wanchai Warehouse..	\$37½	\$61, buyers
Watkins, Ld. ....	\$10	\$10, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S...	\$10	\$16, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ld. ....	\$5	\$5½, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra, Limited..	\$500	\$1,500.
La Commercial, Ld..	\$500	\$1,000.
Hensiana, Limited...	\$100	\$110.
La Favorita, Ld. ....	\$500	\$625.

#### VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

#### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Bombay* (str.), *Chusan* (str.), *Ajax* (str.), *Agamemnon* (str.), *Hamata Maru* (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—*Sydney* (str.), *Hamata Maru* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Bayern* (str.).

For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Suevia* (str.), *Sarnia* (str.), *Amtria* (str.), *Aragonie* (str.), *Wittenberg Maru* (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C.—*Braemar* (str.), *Riojun Maru* (str.).

For VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—*Empress of India* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Coptic* (str.), *America Maru* (str.), *City of Rio de Janeiro* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*Glengairy* (str.), *Hillglen* (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—*Changsha* (str.), *Kasuga Maru* (str.), *Eastern* (str.).

For SAN DIEGO.—*Carlisle City* (str.).

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.—*Bisagno* (str.).

#### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

#### October—ARRIVALS.

27. Pronto, German str., from Canton.
27. Fushun, British str., from Shanghai.
27. Woosung, British str., from Canton.
27. Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
27. Leongsang, British str., from Manila.
27. Indrapura, British str., from Manila.
27. Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
27. Hermes, Norwegian str., from Canton.
27. Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.
27. Adato, British str., from Labuan.
27. Anapa, British str., from Amoy.
27. Charterhouse, British str., from Straits.
27. Progress, German str., from Toulon.
27. Nuddea, British transport, from Taku.
27. Gefion, German cruiser, from Amoy.
28. Ashmore, British trpt., from Weihaiwei.
28. Canton, British str., from London.
28. Coromandel, British str., from Bombay.
28. Hailoong, British str., from Haiphong.
28. Idomeneus, British str., from Shanghai.
28. J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
28. Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
28. Tartar, British str., from Vancouver.
28. Taksang, British str., from Chefoo.
28. Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
28. Taishun, Amr. str., from Haiphong.
29. Nawab, British transport, from Weihaiwei.
29. Sumatra, British transport, from Taku.
29. Shaptung, German str., from Cebu.
29. Volute, British str., from Balik Papan.
29. Nagadan, Russian str., from Glasgow.
29. Antenor, British str., from Antwerp.
29. Toonan, Amr. str., from Wuhu.
29. Chiyuen, Amr. str., from Canton.
30. Oldenburg, German str., from Yokohama.
30. Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.
30. Empress of India, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
30. Glamorganshire, British str., from London.
30. Lizard, British gunboat, from Foochow.
30. Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
30. Menelaus, British str., from Liverpool.
30. Milos, German str., from Hongay.
30. Sierra Miranda, British ship, from Cardiff.
30. Benclutha, British str., from Canton.
30. Vale of Doon, British bark, from Rajang.
31. Dalhousie, British trpt., from Shanghai.
31. Feiching, British str., from Haiphong.
31. Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
31. Sanuki Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
31. Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
31. Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
31. Thales, British str., from Swatow.
31. Wilhelmina, British str., from Penarth.

#### November—

1. Amigo, German str., from Bangkok.
1. Fushun, British str., from Canton.
1. Taksang, British str., from Canton.
1. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
1. Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
1. Bombay, British str., from Foochow.
1. Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
1. Chunsang, British str., from Java.
1. Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
1. Stuttgart, German str., from Hamburg.
1. Kolin, German transport, from Taku.
2. Cathay, Russian str., from Mororan.
2. Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.
2. Marathon, British cruiser, from Shanghai.
2. City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
2. Hailan, British str., from Coast Ports.
2. Antillian, British trpt., from Weihaiwei.
2. Salamis, British trpt., from Taku.
2. Waterwitch, British a.s., from Shanghai.
2. Shansi, British str., from Wuhu.
2. Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.

## October— DEPARTURES.

27, German torpedo-boat, No. 91, for Canton.  
 27, H. H. Meier, German trspt., for Singapore.  
 27, Malta, British str., for Europe, &c.  
 27, Castle Rock, British bark, for Royal Road.  
 27, Telemachus, British str., for Yokohama.  
 27, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 27, Hermes, Norw. str., for Hongay.  
 27, Glengyle, British str., for London.  
 27, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.  
 27, Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., for Seattle.  
 27, Arratoon Apear, British str., for Calcutta.  
 27, Fushun, British str., for Canton.  
 27, Bamberg, German str., for Hamburg.  
 27, Kaifong, British str., for Manila.  
 27, Kwongsang, British str., for Foochow.  
 28, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 28, Tertatos, German str., for Hoihow.  
 28, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.  
 28, Machew, German str., for Bangkok.  
 28, Pakshan, British str., for Swatow.  
 28, Gwalior, British hospital str., for Taku.  
 28, S. V. Langkat, Dutch str., for Langkat.  
 28, Glengarry, British str., for Kobe.  
 28, Pronto, German str., for Chefoo.  
 28, Elita Nossack, German str., for Nagasaki.  
 29, Nuddea, British trspt., for Calcutta.  
 29, Carthage, British hospital ship, for B'bay.  
 29, Indrapura, British str., for Shanghai.  
 29, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.  
 29, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 29, Taksang, British str., for Canton.  
 29, Diamante, British str., for Manila.  
 29, Coromandel, British str., for Shanghai.  
 29, Loyal, German str., for Bangkok.  
 29, Anapa, British str., for Singapore.  
 29, Toonan, Amr. str., for Canton.  
 29, Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.  
 29, Adato, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 30, Sumatra, British transport, for Bombay.  
 30, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.  
 30, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.  
 30, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
 30, Antenor, British str., for Kiaocho.  
 30, Nagadan, Russian str., for Port Arthur.  
 30, Chiyuen, Amr. str., for Shanghai.  
 30, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.  
 30, Hailoong, British str., for Haiphong.  
 30, Nawab, British transport, for Rangoon.  
 30, Otter, British torpedo-boat, for Taipo.  
 31, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., for San Francisco.  
 31, Oldenburg, German str., for Europe.  
 31, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.  
 31, Idomeneus, British str., for London.  
 31, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
 31, Benclutha, British str., for Swatow.  
 31, P. C. C. Kiao, German str., for Pakhoi.  
 31, Dalhousie, British trspt., for Rangoon.  
 31, Queen Margaret, British bark, for Tacoma.  
 31, Nowshera, British trspt., for Calcutta.  
 31, Shantung, German str., for Chefoo.

## November—

1, Taksang, British str., for Swatow.  
 1, Volute, British str., for Shanghai.  
 1, Fausang, British str., for Singapore.  
 1, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.  
 1, Taishun, Amr. str., for Shanghai.  
 1, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.  
 1, Progress, German str., for Touron.  
 1, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.  
 1, Mombassa, British transport, for Bombay.  
 2, Stuttgart, German str., for Shanghai.  
 2, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.  
 2, Helios, German str., for Hongay.  
 2, Sanuki Maru, Japanese str., for London.  
 2, Wilhelmina, British str., for Weihaiwei.  
 2, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 2, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.  
 2, Taisang, British str., for Canton.  
 2, Hue, French str., for Quang-chow wan.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per Yawata Maru, from Japan, for Manila, Col. A. C. Kelton, Messrs. H. Lyman and B. Cogan; for Brisbane, Mr. and Mrs. Pever and Mr. E. A. Douglas; for Sydney, Countess de Hamel de Manin, Mrs. and Miss Hunter, Capt. J. Wm. James, Mr. and Mrs. Chicken; for Melbourne, Mr. A. J. Protheroe; from Hongkong, for Manila, Mrs. L. A. Coddington, Mr. Bert Ford, Mr. M. Lassen, Miss M. Henshall, Miss Ethel Ridley, Capt. Sevier, Mr. A. G. Marquis, Col. and Mrs. L. A. Craig and child, Mr. W. J. Culvert, Mrs. J. C. Phelps, Miss A. Phelps, Messrs. B. Winthrop, Lloyd M. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. H. Paine, Mr. F. Fuset, Mr.

and Mrs. H. J. V. Andrews, Miss Vi Bria Andrews, Miss Paz Marcaida, Miss Mandine, Mrs. J. F. Case, Master A. Case, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Belmonte and Mr. A. Stohp; for Melbourne, Mrs. Davies and two infants, Messrs. T. Cameron, Vanproogen, A. Jenkius, D. McKellar and W. Costello; for Sydney, Messrs. G. W. Painter, Geo. Compere and Payton.

Per Loongsang, from Manila, Dr. F. Rinne. Per Haiching, from Coast ports, Mrs. F. Watts and Mr. Lauts.

Per Tartar, from Vladivostock, Mr. and Mrs. Posdneff and child.

Per Taksang, from Chefoo, &c., Messrs. Coombs, Simmons, Campbell, Harper and Roberts.

Per Canton, for Hongkong, from London, Miss Lee, Capts. W. L. Warren, S. D. Bullen, C. Nuttall, W. E. Tilney and Lieut. F. R. Ford; from Penang, Mr. H. W. Fortesque and Mrs. Hamilton; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs. Walters; for Kobe, from London, Mr. M. Marshall.

Per Coromandel, for Hongkong, from London, Messrs. C. Clear, W. Parsons, E. S. Stone, Capt. W. Miller, Lieut. M. C. Festing, Capt. N. F. Sampson Hay and E. J. Stroud; from Marseilles, Miss Marshall and sister and Mr. S. S. Benjamin; from Colombo, Sergt. and Mrs. Burton, child and infant; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Rankin and Mr. E. Dalieto; for Manila, from London, Messrs. E. J. Howells and W. M. Sinclair; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and two children; from Marseilles, Mr. H. W. Hope; for Kobe, from Penang, Mr. A. W. Kewton.

Per Taishun, from Haiphong, Mr. Rogue.

Per Nawab, from Weihaiwei, Lieutenant Delaney, I.M.S.

Per Chowtai, from Bangkok, Mr. C. v. d. Heider.

Per Empress of India, from Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Lovatt, Mr. and Mrs. Gould and child, Mr. and Mrs. Coney, Mr. S. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hug, Mrs. C. Aenle and two children, Mr. A. McPherson, Dr. and Mrs. Stedman and infant, and Sir John Murray; from Yokohama, Mr. F. F. E. de Silva, Miss K. M. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wildman, Mr. L. H. Sharrer, Prof. E. H. Sharpe, Mrs. W. H. Williams, Messrs. A. Reid and R. Marlow; from Kobe, Messrs. A. L. Stone, J. R. Dodds and C. E. Dodds; from Nagasaki, Mrs. C. McCalla, Capt. J. B. Caughey and Miss McCalla; from Shanghai, Mrs. E. G. Wiley, Mr. T. H. Wiley, Lieut.-Com. A. Reynolds, U.S.N., Mrs. C. W. Vance, Messrs. W. H. Williams, Wadman, G. Lynch, H. M. Land, C. Carruthers, Mrs. Gay, Dr. C. Wilbourne and Mr. T. H. Kingsley.

Per Oldenburg, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Messrs. W. Baur and A. Hausen; from Shanghai, Mr. O. C. Cleuseus, Mrs. Lyne, Miss Cartwright, Messrs. Paul Sachse, Chr. Nielsen, J. C. Tait, Fr. Bonnet, and R. Meinholt; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Messrs. Matthews, A. Poelberg and Abdul; for Penang, from Yokohama, Major J. H. Parsons; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Kaja Tane and Joshi Arigawa; for Colombo, from Yokohama, Mr. H. Nölke; for Port Said, from Nagasaki, Messrs. A. Lewikoff, P. Federuk, J. Beljakoff, W. Koratkewitsch, C. Tyr, D. Kryloff, S. Pedroff and S. Sokolowsky; for Genoa, Prof. Dr. Bieler, Capt. Marselli and Mr. H. Muller; for London, Misses Reid and Sifton and Mr. Goldberg; for Hamburg, Mr. F. Mathiesen; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Messrs. Matthews, A. Poelberg and Abdul; for Port Said, Messrs. Dwond and Ali; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. A. Korff and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. C. Müller, Misses E. Muncie and Pierce, Messrs. O. Kaess and C. Grosse; for Naples, Mrs. Harmon and Miss Timmis; for London, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Watson, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Key, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hutton and children, Misses A. Akehurst and C. H. von Poseck, Mrs. Sholes, Messrs. J. H. E. Griffith and Wanell; for Antwerp, Mr. O. Adam; for Southampton, Mrs. M. Ansah; for Hamburg, Mr. Ch. Lund; for Bremerhaven, Messrs. J. Wilms, O. Francke, P. Podlafki, and A. Litsbarki; from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. N. A. Abraham and Pastor Landgrebe; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. D. Posdneff and child, Messrs. B. L. Johnson, H. M. Schneider, C. Dyppe, F. Bumaann, H. F. Dent and Prof. Dr. Rinne; for London, Mr. A. R. Woodrow.

Per Sanuki Maru, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Sir John Murray, Messrs. A. McPherson, J. Rondo and E. A. Smith; for London, Messrs. J. C. Tait and W. M. Page.

Per Sanuki Maru, from Moji, Mr. Hewitt.

Per Lyeemoon, from Shanghai, Mr. Crod.

Per Esmeralda, from Manila, Misses Romano and Cole, Mrs. Moreno and children and Mr. R. Dumaid.

Per Taisang, from Shanghai, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. Muir, Messrs. Gutman and Goldenberg; for Canton, Mr. Valentine and child.

Per Bombay, from Kobe, for Singapore, Miss Lucy White and Miss Garside; for London, Mrs. Douglas, child and infant; from Shanghai, for London, Mrs. Wakefield, child and infant and Master Innocent.

## DEPARTED.

Per Menmuir, for Manila, Mr. A. E. Moll, Miss L. Boloredeska, Messrs. W. Gregor Taylor, E. E. Hill, J. McIntosh, A. F. Silva, S. Luchsinger, Mrs. Drew, Messrs. Alex. de Marconay, J. Guzman, P. C. Paulo, W. H. McClusky and M. Resureecon.

Per Malta, from Shanghai, for London, Messrs. R. Hickley, Harold, Hickey, Sandberg, Dr. Kay, Messrs. Atkinson, Ramsay, Quinn, Lowrie, Crouch, Karl, Miss Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. Samson, Mr. Doherty, Miss Hunt, Miss Gauntlett, Mr. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp and family, Miss Paine, Mr. Preddy, Mr. Davies, Miss Malet, Mr. Crosthwaite; for Marseilles, Miss Barclay; for Bombay, Mr. Noorbhoy; from Kobe, for London, Mr. Ninian Hall; from Hongkong, for London, Mrs. Georgia Piercy and family, Mrs. E. Polkinghorne, Mr. and Mrs. R. de B. Layard and family, the two Misses Giles, Mrs. Skinner, Mr. J. A. Richards, Mr. J. C. Davies, R.N., Mr. S. L. K. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Connell and family, Lieut. Hazelwood, R.A., Commander Phillip, R.N., Midshipman J. A. G. Troup, R.N., Midshipman R. C. Munday, R.N.; for Marseilles, Mr. K. D. Adams, Dr. Alex. Rennie, for Singapore, Messrs. A. M. Pountney and D. S. Carmichael.

Per Idzumi Maru, for Shanghai, from London, Mrs. Forrester and Mr. A. E. Parker; for Yokohama, from Hongkong, Messrs. J. L. Purcell, H. H. Haas and E. P. Kyle.

Per Coromandel, for Shanghai, from London, Capt. W. Miller, Lieut. M. C. Festing, Capt. N. F. Sampson Way, Capt. E. F. Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family, Messrs. J. Stewart and F. Johnston; from Marseilles, Mr. Hopo; from Hongkong, Mr. H. N. Karanjia; for Kobe; from Penang, Mr. A. W. Newton.

Per Nippon Maru, for Shanghai, Messrs. W. Inman and W. F. Harley; for Nagasaki, Messrs. S. Okishi and Tatsumi; for Kobe, Mr. Yamada; for San Francisco, Messrs. W. H. Coulter, J. Goens, and Sister Sanghamitta; for Hamburg, Mr. Chas. Wielsen.

Per Oldenburg, from Japan, for Penang, Major and Mrs. J. H. Parsons, Messrs. K. Tane and T. Arigawa; for Colombo, Mr. H. Nölke; for Port Said, Messrs. P. Federuk, A. Lewikoff, T. Beljakoff, W. Koratkewitsch, C. Tyr, D. Kryloff, S. Pedroff and S. Sokolowsky; for Genoa, Prof. Dr. Bieler, Capt. Marselli and Mr. H. Muller; for London, Misses Reid and Sifton and Mr. Goldberg; for Hamburg, Mr. F. Mathiesen; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Messrs. Matthews, A. Poelberg and Abdul; for Port Said, Messrs. Dwond and Ali; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. A. Korff and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. C. Müller, Misses E. Muncie and Pierce, Messrs. O. Kaess and C. Grosse; for Naples, Mrs. Harmon and Miss Timmis; for London, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Watson, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Key, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hutton and children, Misses A. Akehurst and C. H. von Poseck, Mrs. Sholes, Messrs. J. H. E. Griffith and Wanell; for Antwerp, Mr. O. Adam; for Southampton, Mrs. M. Ansah; for Hamburg, Mr. Ch. Lund; for Bremerhaven, Messrs. J. Wilms, O. Francke, P. Podlafki, and A. Litsbarki; from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. N. A. Abraham and Pastor Landgrebe; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. D. Posdneff and child, Messrs. B. L. Johnson, H. M. Schneider, C. Dyppe, F. Bumaann, H. F. Dent and Prof. Dr. Rinne; for London, Mr. A. R. Woodrow.

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